Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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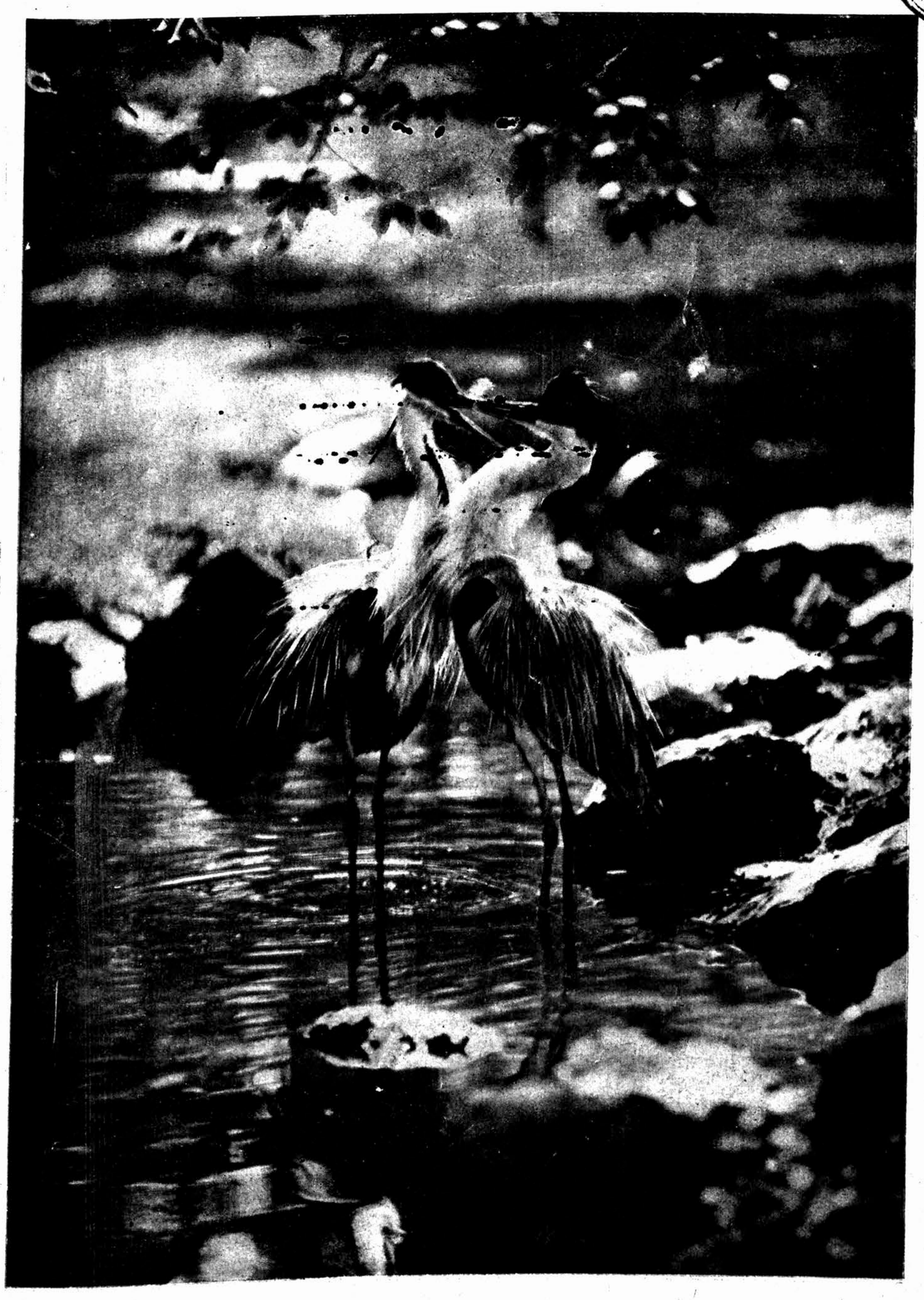


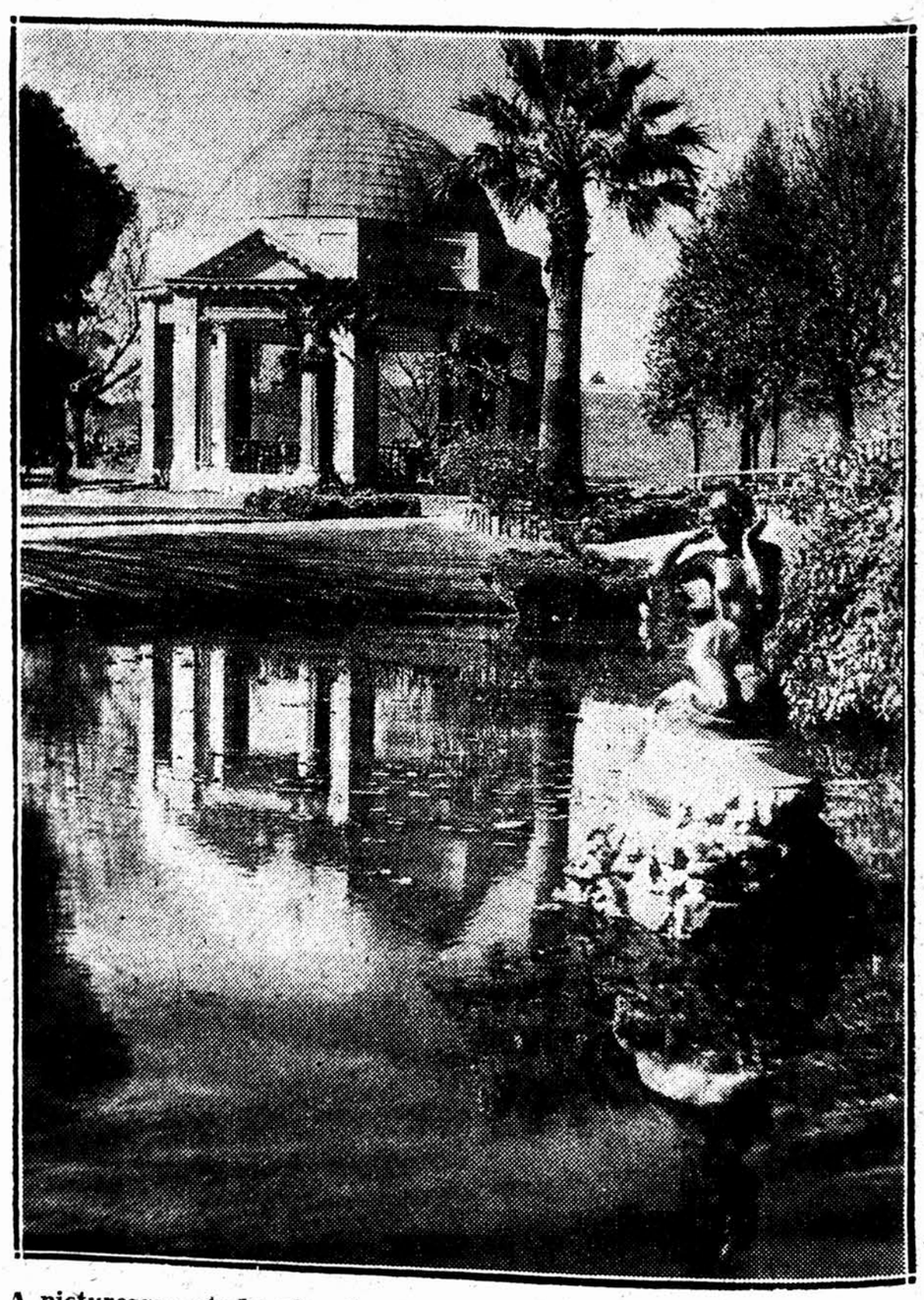
THE DISPUTE

CALCUTTA'S TREE OF TREES

This giant banyan tree in the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta, has sent forth no less than 617 aerial roots which have all assumed the shape of banyan trees and and give the parent-tree and its "family" the appearance of a miniature forest.

Major Attlee, M.P., has been elected as leader of British Labour Party in place of Mr. George Lansbury, M.P.

The Musician. (Courtesy: "Indian State Railways Magazine")



A picturesque study of a Greek Temple, in one of Melbourne's open spaces.

Sir Stephen Killick, the retiring Lord Mayor of London (right) handing over the Mace to Sir Percy Vincent, new Lord Mayor.

The very feminine young lady at left, is same person who is manning machine-gun on right. She is Lieut. Nina Isayeva, head of a Machine-gun Corps at Moscow.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1935

Wardha S.O.S. To Dr. Jivraj Mehta

Mahatma Down With High Blood Pressure

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

Doctors Enjoin Absolute Physical & Mental Rest

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has received the following telegram from Mr. Mahadev Desai:

"Bapu has recurring pain in head. There is no giddiness, but there is high blood pressure. I have wired to Dr. Jivraj to come."

S. O. S. TO Dr. JIVRAJ

Dr. Jivraj Mehta has also received a telegram from Mr. Mahadev Desai stating that Mahatma Gandhi's blood pressure is 200 and asking him to start immediately. Dr. Jivraj Mehta is leaving for Wardha to-night.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is leaving to-morrow.—A. P.

Mahatma Taken Ill Again

BLOOD PRESSURE SHOWS INCREASE

NAGPUR, December 7.

Information has been received here that Mahatma Gandhi's blood pressure shows increase.

Dr. N. B. Khare who was summoned from Nagpur has left for Wardha.—A.P.

INCREASED BLOOD PRESSURE

Drs. Enjoin Absolute Rest

WARDHAGANJ: Dec. 7.

Civil Surgeon Dr. Sahani of Wardha and Dr. Khare of Nagpur who examined Mahatma Gandhi to-day at 6 p.m. have issued the following statement:—

"We have examined Mahatmaji this evening. He complains of some pain in the head. His pulse is incompressible. His blood-pressure is 110 Diastolic and 180 Systolic. It was 210 Systolic in the afternoon. It is evident that Mahatmaji is suffering from increased blood pressure. Absolute physical and mental rest is enjoined with milk and fruit diet and salin purgative every morning.

"We hope that the blood-pressure will come down under this treatment.

"There is no cause for any anxiety whatsoever."—A. P.

END OF NORTH CHINA CRISIS?

Nanking Approves Formula Acceptable To Japanese

PEIPING: Dec. 7.

A formula has been found out for the solution of the North China crisis, that is acceptable to the Japanese Government.

It is understood that the administrative Council for the Chahar and the Hopei provinces will be organised under the presidency of General Sun Che Hyuan.

It is further reported that the Nanking Government has approved of the formula.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

LAHORE INQUIRY.

LAHORE: Dec. 7.

The decision to appoint an Enquiry Committee, with Mr. Krishnakant Malaviya, M.L.A., as its President, to enquire into the causes of the recent Lahore riots and complaints about the conduct of the Police during these riots, was arrived at a joint meeting of prominent Hindus and Sikhs held this evening in camera.

The Committee includes Mr. Santsingh, M.L.A.; Prof. Gulshanrai; Mr. V.N. Sethi.

The Committee, which holds the sittings from to-morrow at Parimahal, invites the public to assist the Committee by giving evidence as early as possible.—A.P.

FIENDIST BOMBING OF DESSIE CONTINUES

Outrage May Accelerate Oil Embargo Thinks Geneva

(Through Reuter's Agency)

GENEVA, Dec. 7.

Opinion has been expressed here that the Bombing at Dessie would accelerate the application of oil embargo.

The meeting on Thursday is expected to be very expeditious and completely unanimous and the delay in the enforcement of the embargo is likely to be very brief.

DESSIE AND GONDAR BOMBED

Women & Children Killed In Attack By Italian Planes

ADDIS-ABABA: Dec. 7.

Italian planes once more heavily bombed Dessie this morning. No details of loss are available at present.

Gondar is also reported to have been bombed. Four women and two children were killed and 20 people injured. One hundred and 78 bombs are said to have been dropped. Many of them were incendiararian, as a result of which a number of fires were caused.—Reuter.

FORTY BOMBS ON RED CROSS PREMISES

ADDIS ABABA, December 7.

The hospital was the first object, hit yesterday in Dessie in the rain of bombs from 12 aeroplanes according to official report of seven doctors. Two wards, instruments, and road annexe surgical tent destroyed. Forty bombs were dropped in the Red Cross enclosure.—Reuter.

BADOGLIO'S VERSION OF DESSIE BOMBING

ROME, December 7.

Marshal Badoglio in a communique covering the Dessie raids that the reconnaissance squadrons flew over an enormous encampment of many tens of thousand Abyssinian armed men in the neighbourhood of Dessie. "Despite violent anti-aircraft action our machines bombed the new camps with efficacious results."

He further reports on the native army corps of the front sections which have occupied Addis Ababa, Capital of Tembien.—Reuter's Special.

Baroda:—The Maharaja of Baroda while distributing prizes to the students of the Baroda High School advised them to learn to utilise their education in ameliorating the conditions of their country.

"INIQUITOUS SANCTIONS"

Nation Is Determined To Fight Them, Says Mussolini

(Special Cable.)

ROME, December 7.

The Ministerial Chamber was packed and the galleries were full to the floor with a perfervid audience, when Sgr. Mussolini opened the Autumn Session, with his "war" speech.

Fatriotic songs echoed through the Chamber of Deputies prior to the opening of the autumn session with an important speech by Sgr. Mussolini. Over 400 Deputies were present in black uniforms, except 43 who were absent on service in East Africa.

There was indescribable applause when the Duce entered the Chamber at 2 hours. Everybody rose shouting "Duce, Duce". Count Ciano, the President of the Chamber, opened the proceedings saying:—

NATION'S DETERMINATION

"The hearts of all Italians beat in unison in the determination to fight the iniquitous (twice repeated) sanctions. All Italians are giving gold to the nation. We Deputies wish to give our gold medallions."

He drew the attention to the fact that Sgr. Mussolini had given all his medals except that of the March on Rome which he was wearing and had also given his steel helmet. "To be turned into fine tempered steel."

Each Deputy then walked to the voting table and deposited the medallion in the urn.

French and American, but not the British Ambassador, were in the diplomatic gallery which was full

MUSSOLINI'S SPEECH

Referring to the Sanctions he said that in the last hours the situation had slightly improved. There perhaps, had been a slight

(continued on page 42)

1. PERSONAL.

My wife Bai Vishnulaxmi Indoo by caste, the whereabouts of her may be communicated to husband Rameshchandra Damodar Bhatt, at "Bombay Chronicle" Box No. 5288.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

"Desai's Coaching Classes" for Senior Cambridge and University examinations. Highly efficient tuition. Apply Principal, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (5286)

Western University International's educational programme is for the masses. Matriculation, Arts, Law, Homoeopathy, Commerce, Teaching, Engineering and other diplomas awarded by examination in Bombay. Room 40, Laxmi Niwas, Panjrapole II, Bombay 4. (5300).

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road coaches candidates for July Cambridge and Punjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately. (1775).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents to canvass orders for our handloom made shirtings, coatings, curtain materials, sarees, etc., of superior quality. K. P. Neelambi & Sons, Textile Manufacturers, Calicut. (5271).

Wanted District Agents for the sale of Penholders manufactured by up-to-date Machinery. For particulars apply to P. O. Box No. 5, Lahore. (5277).

CROSS WORDS PUZZLE

Win Two Thousand Rupees—Not a time-wasting Cross Word Contest. But a real, honest chance to win Rs. 2,000 or part of it, without investment. An original plan, putting you in a new and profitable professional field of work giving you a progressive large income for life. Full details given in a sixty page book loaned free to earnest people. Educated men not above the age of 26 may apply giving two references and self-addressed stamped envelope to the C. & I. Engineering Co., Department 15, Bombay No. 3. (5297).

156. MISCELLANEOUS

Ask for famous quality Nilgiris B. T. C. A. Tea, Popular Pharmacy, Swadeshi Stores, Grant Road and Cruickshank Road, Akberali, Fort. (5299).

BUY
DAVE'S SWEETS
entirely COLOURLESS
SO ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS
THE BEST INDIAN SWEETS
in varieties for
X'MAS
PRESENTATIONS
DAVE SWEET MART
Grant Road and Dadar,
BOMBAY.

SEAMEN APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

Visit To Indian Sailors' Home Urged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The strike of the inmates of the Indian Sailors' Home continues today.

A meeting of the strikers was held this morning when Mr. Mahomed Shaffi was authorised to send a telegram to the Governor of Bombay on behalf of the strikers praying for redress.

The wire has been sent from "Foot-path, Indian Sailors' Home."

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Arrangements Made For Delegates' Accommodation

The Secretary, Reception Committee, the XIth All-India Educational Conference, Nagpur, writes:—

The Reception Committee of the XIth All-India Educational Conference, Nagpur, is making Boarding and Lodging arrangements for the delegates coming from various places in and outside the province. The Committee has secured the Normal School and Handi-Crafts School hostels for this purpose. The Boarding arrangements will include both vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals. The charges are: Vegetarian (for five days of the Conference) Rs. 5. Non-Vegetarian per day Rs. 1/8.

The delegates who want to avail themselves of these arrangements are requested to write to the General Secretary Mr. S. L. Pandharipande, Principal, City College, Nagpur, on or before the 20th of December 1935, as it will be very inconvenient for the Reception Committee to make suitable arrangements for the delegates who come at the eleventh hour without informing beforehand.

Intending delegates are requested to send their names, full addresses and delegation fees viz., Rs. 2 to the Secretary.

Stalls To Let

The Accommodation Sub-Committee of the XIth All-India Educational Conference, has decided to give on hire the stalls adjacent to the Pandal of the Conference. The dimensions of each stall will be 10 ft. by 15 ft. The Committee will give them on hire to such shop-keepers, book-sellers, publishers, stationers, restaurant-keepers, etc.

One shop-keeper can have more than one stall if he so desires. The rent for each stall will be Rs. 10 for the whole Conference. Rooms in the Bhide Girls' High School (where the All-India Educational Exhibition will be housed) are also available to Firms of Educational books on payment of Rs. 20 per room for the whole Conference.

DANISH EXPERTS EXPOSE GAS "DEFENCE"

A thorough study of defense from air attacks, recently completed by a special commission authorised by the Danish Government, contradicts military propaganda regarding the "humane" character of gas warfare and confirms predictions of so-called "alarmists". The findings assert:

1. Instruction of the Public in defense against air attacks was not found practicable or advisable. It was held that "Defense" instruction, so far from being successful, would create a false feeling of security.

2. Instruction of children in schools in such defense was found to raise grave objections regarding the forcing of children to take part in such drill.

3. It was not deemed advisable to supply the general civil population with gas-masks which could not in any case protect against skin-irritating gases.

4. The building of Public Safety-Rooms was deprecated.

5. It was decided that military establishments in towns constituted a peril to the civil population, as they would attract bombardment in time of war.—"World News."

EDDIE CANTOR
EDDIE CANTOR
in Samuel Goldwyn Production of
'KID MILLIONS'
with Gorgeous Goldwyn Girls released three United Artists.
Sensational in song and laughter!
Stupendous in Beauty and thrilling Spectacle!
See!—The all technicolour Ice Cream fantasy.
Also Showing:—A coloured Silly Symphony "Tortoise & the Hare" and a two part comedy.
PLAZA
Foot of Tilak Bridge, Dadar
To-night & To-morrow 3-30: 6-30: 9-30
Sunday morning at 10 a.m.
Prices very moderate.

Three months past-& Still going strong
14
Fourteenth Triumphant Week
NEW THEATRES LTD.'S
Social Masterpiece
A picture you cannot afford to miss
DEVDAS
Starring inimitable **SAIGAL** with **Jamuna, Rajkumari, K. C. Dey, P. Sanyal**
AT **MINERVA Talkies** Lamington Rd.
Direction:— **WESTERN INDIA THEATRES, LIMITED.**
TIME:—5-30; 8 10-30 **Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 p.m.**

Commenced on Saturday, 7th December.
ROXY TALKIES!
ROXY TALKIES!
THE GREATEST FARCICAL COMEDY
"Ghar Jamai"
(HINDI VERSION)
Produced by KOHINOOR CINETONE
Worthy successor to "GHAR JAMAI"
(GUJERATI HIT).
Featuring the famous cast:—
HIRA, JAMNA, ALAWALI, AMMU, ALIDADAN, SAYED AHMED, GULAM RASOOL, BABY NOORJEHAN.
Director: HOMI MASTER.
ROXY TALKIES!
(Premier's "MIDNIGHT TALE" from Saturday, the 14th December).

NAGPUR COURT APPOINTMENTS

Justice Gilbert Stone Of Madras To Be First Chief Judge

Mr. Justice Gilbert Stone, whose appointment as Chief Justice in the new High Court to be established at Nagpur shortly is announced, has been on the Madras High Court Bench for the last five years. Born in 1886, he was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn. In 1911. He was a Parliamentary candidate for 1922-24 but was not successful. He was appointed Judge of the Madras Court on November 30, 1930.

Mr. F. L. Grille, who has been

MR. JUSTICE GILBERT STONE

appointed Puisne Judge in the new Nagpur High Court, is Judicial Commissioner in the Central Provinces.

Mr. M. B. S. Niyogi, who has also been appointed Puisne Judge in the Nagpur High cial Commissioner in the Central Court, has been Additional Judi-Provinces for several years.
and Pembroke College, Cam-See Coy ofgalley No.—4

Mr. R. E. Pollock, another Puisne Judge of the Nagpur High Court, was educated at Harrow and Ptmbroke College, Cambridge, and was appointed to the I.C.S. in 1914.

Mr. Vivian Bose, Barrister, who has been apointed Puisne Judge in the Nagpur High Court, had put in a practice of less than a decade before he stepped into the shoes of Mr. G. P. Dick as Government Advocate about six years ago. He received his grounding in legal training under his grandfather, the late Sir B. K. Bose. His interest in scouting is keen—he is a Scout Commissioner —and he has travelled extensively.

A practical scheme of co-operation farming and scientific agriculture is to be inaugurated in Trivandrum. The Government have sanctioned assignment of 165 acres of land in Kannathur Taluk to the Koni Karshika Vidyarthi Co-operative Society on certain conditions.

CUT PARTS COMPETITION
WILL CLOSE
ON
WEDNESDAY
DEC. 11th
Solutions must be written on our Entry Coupon
SEND ANY NUMBER OF ENTRIES

Bombay Pays Homage to

Dharmatma

BALGANDHARVA PRABHAT PICTURE
The noblest subject ever filmed
with
BALGANDHARVA
RATNAPRABHA
VASANTEE
in the lead
Supported by CHANDRAMOHAN, K. NARAYAN, BUASAHEB.

Directed by:
V. SHANTARAM
Who gave you
AMRIT MANTHAN
the internationally praised super

The Smartest Production
by
PRABHAT TECHNICIANS

Join hundreds to see it at

Krishna Talkies
DUBASH THEATRE
Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

(Direction: Western India Theatres, Ltd.)

INCREASE IN RUBBER QUOTA

Dutch East Indies' Assurance To International Committee

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

The following communique has been issued by the International Rubber Regulation Committee, London:—

In order to overcome application of the Rubber Regulation Scheme to native-owned rubber in the Netherlands East Indies, the International Rubber Regulation Committee has decided, after most careful consideration, to recommend the signatory Governments to agree to make the following addition to the basic quota allotted to the Netherlands East Indies:—

Year	Basic quota under agreement.	Increase	New basic quota.
1936	443	57	500
1937	467	53	520
1938	485	55	540

The above figures are in thousands of tons.

The Committee have received the assurance of the Government of Netherlands East Indies that the adoption of the foregoing recommendation will so facilitate the administration of the scheme in the Netherlands East Indies that it can be confidently expected that the measure of restriction necessary to achieve the declared object of the scheme can at all times be applied effectively in that territory.

The basic quotas of other participating territories remain unaltered.

The Committee has fixed the following percentage of basic quotas for 1936 as the permissible exportable amount:

For months of January, February, March, April, May and June 1936 60 per cent.

Were you in the crowds that rushed to See & hear
Rajmukut
SHALINI CINETONE'S
(KOLHAPUR)
HINDI MUSICAL SUPER
DIRECTOR
and
MUSIC DIRECTOR
GOVINDRAO TEMBE
Miss SUNDARI
Miss AMEENA
K. WASUDEO
BUDHALE
G. TEMBE
in the lead
AT
MAJESTIC
CINEMA GIRGAUM
Daily: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

Mr. William Wadhams, Jurist of international fame, who drafted the League Covenant, landed here on Saturday morning.

PROPHETS OF NEW INDIA

Mr. Morgan On His Mission Of Studying Hinduism

SANTINIKETAN, (By Mail)

Mr. Kenneth Morgan of the Harvard University who has come out to India with the object of studying Hindu religion and religious practices, in the course of conversation with the United Press representative said, his special interest is in the history of religions. He desires to visit some important places of Hindu pilgrimage on his way to the Ramkrishna Ashram at Mayavati in Almorah, where he will stay upto June, 1936, studying Hindu religious practices. He is convinced that he may find from them some real spiritual illumination which he needed most for his future work of helping in the development in the minds of American young men and women of a true religious spirit, a mission which he intends to dedicate himself after he completes his study and understanding of the truth of all religions. He had come to study the religion of the Hindus under the Ramkrishna Mission, with the help of a fellowship from the National Council for religion in higher education in America which trains young men and women to do religious work in American colleges.

"PROPHETS OF NEW INDIA"

Mr. Morgan next described how Romain Rolland's book entitled "Prophets of New India," as well as contact with Mr. Dhan Gopal Mookherjee, Swami Nikhilananda and other monks of the Ramkrishna Vedanta Centres in America had led him to believe that the study of the religion evolved by centuries of direct spiritual experiences of the Hindus was an indispensable mental equipment for his future mission in America.

Mr. Morgan had a very happy time at the Viswa Bharati with Poet Tagore who gave him several valuable suggestions as to how Indian religion and thought should be studied, and what was the actual character of modern religion. The Poet advised this young American aspirant to study the works of Sri Aurobindo and if possible, try to see him in his seclusion at Pondicherry.

Mr. Morgan left for Benares.—United Press.

ELECTORAL ROLLS FOR COUNCIL OF STATE

A notice issued by the Collector of Bombay states:—

"Pursuant to Government Notification, Legal Department, No. 661-P, dated 10th September 1935, the preliminary publication of the Electoral roll of the Council of State (Muhammadan and Non-Muhammadan) Constituencies has been made to-day, the 7th December 1935, as prescribed by Regulation 7 of Part II of the Council of State Electoral Regulations. Qualified persons, who have not had their names enrolled, are requested to apply with the necessary proofs to the Collector of Bombay, for enrolment of their names within 21 days from the date of this notice."

WORKERS' MEETING AT LALBAG.

The Secretary, All-India Press Workers' Federation, Bombay, writes:—

Under the joint auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, the All-India Press Workers' Federation, and the Bekar Kamkari Sangh, a meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. on Lalbag Maidan, Parel to urge the immediate and unconditional release of Messrs. Amir Haider Khan, and Mukundlal Sirkar, in view of their precarious condition in jail and to protest against policy regarding labour.

Miss Maniben Kara will preside.

BOY KILLED BY BUS

Jury Return Verdict Of Death By Accident

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At the inquest held on the body of Keshkar Ramchandra, before the Coroner to-day an open verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Jury.

The deceased, a Hindu boy of 6, was knocked down by a Motor Truck No. 1826 Bom. at the junction of Tilak Road and Bhalchandra Road on Nov. 25 last.

Police Constable Ramchandra Gopal in giving evidence before the Coroner stated that he was on duty on Nov. 25th, last, at the junction of Bhalchandra Road and Tilak Road. Towards about 3-0 p.m. a motor lorry came from the direction of Vincent Road, on Tilak Road. Witness then saw deceased approaching with his hand in the hand of a young lady and were coming along Bhalchandra Road.

Suddenly deceased let go the hand of the lady and ran across the road.

The lady (Miss Watsalabai) who is the sister of the deceased shouted out to him to stop, but he continued running, with the result that the right front mudguard of the truck knocked him down. The bus happened to be coming over Tilak Bridge from the direction of Mahim, and was being driven by one Maya Joti Redekes.

The evidence of Miss Watsalabai, the sister of the deceased was in corroboration with the police constable.

Indian Commerce Interests Before Hammond Committee

It is understood, Mr. Manu Subedar, and Mr. L. R. Tairsee, accompanied by Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, will tender evidence before the Hammond Committee on Monday, regarding representation of Indian Commerce in the Provincial Assembly under the Reforms.

"I would like that tin of peaches please."

CRUSHED BETWEEN TWO LORRIES

Workman Meets With Horrible End While Helping To Tow Vehicle

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A verdict of "death due to shock and haemorrhage while being accidentally crushed between two lorries at Kalbadevi Road," was recorded to-day by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on the body of a coolie named Nimba Tukaram, residing at Madanpura.

It appears that on the 28th November last, a lorry No. Bom. 38, loaded with debris got stuck into soft mud in Sheikh Memon Street. The driver of the lorry requested another lorry driver to help him out from the mud.

A rope was tied between the two lorries and lorry No. 232 finally pulled out lorry No. 381.

At this stage, the deceased went between the two lorries to untie the rope. Unfortunately for him, the driver of lorry No. 381 being unaware that the deceased was untying the rope, reversed a little, with the result that Nimbaji was crushed between the two vehicles.

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital when he expired subsequently.

The Cigarettes With Cool Mild Smoke

IT IS LITTLE SHORT OF AMAZING HOW RAPIDLY

THE GOLDEN'S

Diamond Indian Gold Flake

Cigarettes have achieved such vast popularity. The reason is simple enough. Every Cigarette contains choicest Indian Virginia Tobacco. Every stage of manufacture is guided by high standard of quality.

THE RESULT IS:

true CONTENTMENT true ENJOYMENT in every PUFF of Cigarettes.

YET TWO CIGARETTES FOR ONE PICE.

AWARDED 14 GOLD MEDALS

THE GOLDEN TOBACCO Co: VILE-PARLE.

PRESIDENCY DELIMITATION PROBLEMS

Central Committee Commences Hearing Of Evidence On Monday

The Chairman and members of the Central Delimitation Committee met on Saturday morning the officials of the Bombay Government in connection with the Delimitation Problems in the Bombay Presidency. In the afternoon, they heard the members of the local Provincial Delimitation Committee at the Council Building.

On Monday, the Committee will hear the representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay Presidency Trades' Association, The Indian Merchants' Chamber, and Mr. A. M. Sheikh, President of the Surat District Muslim Political Association, in the morning. In the afternoon they will hear Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, and women and labour representatives. Lady Ramabai Pradhan, Mrs. Faiz Tyabji, and Mrs. Wilkie Brown will represent the women, and Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle, and Mr. R. R. Bakhale, labour.

EX-PRESIDENTS FOR CONGRESS JUBILEE

Rajen Babu Welcomes B. P. C. C.'s Invitation To Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has received the following wire from Babu Rajendra Prasad to-day:—

"I am glad that you are welcoming all ex-Presidents of the Congress. Details follow."

"NAUGHTY SYBIL" AT OPERA HOUSE

Delightful Musical Play By St. Theresa's School Pupils

Under the patronage of H. E. the Governor, the pupils of St. Theresa's High School will stage the delightful musical play "Naughty Sybil" at the Royal Opera House to-morrow (Monday) and on Tuesday and also on Thursday this week.

Bright tuneful music, witty dialogue, colourful costumes and gorgeous stage effects will combine to make the performance a first-class entertainment The caste and the chorus number over a hundred, both boys and girls studying at the school. The production is in the hands of Mr. J. P. da Costa and Mrs. H. Flanders. Judging by their previous successes, the young performers may be expected to offer a bright and breezy show.

Children's Illustrated Monthly

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It has been decided by the All-India Children's Association to start an English illustrated monthly named "Pushpa", from January 1936 with Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mr. Shewak Bhojraj as editors.

Its subscription has been fixed at one rupee per year.

Council Of State Electoral Roll

A notice issued by the Collector of Bombay states:—

"Pursuant to Government Notification, Legal Department, the preliminary publication of the Electoral roll of the Council of State (Muhammadan and Non-Muhammadan) Constituencies has been made to-day, the 7th December 1935, as prescribed by Regulation 7 of Part II of the Council of State Electoral Regulations. Qualified persons, who have not had their names enrolled, are requested to apply with the necessary proofs to the Collector of Bombay, for enrolment of their names *within 21 days from the date of this* notice."

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Shud 13, 1992
Muslim: Ramjan 11, 1354
Parsi: Tir 3, 1305
Hightide: 10-00; 23-16
Lowtide: 4-26; 16-21
Sunrise: 6h 59m.
Sunset: 6h. 1m.

MONDAY, December 9.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

St. Teresa's High School will present "Naughty Sybil", a musical play, at Royal Opera House, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 10.

I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin, Distribution of prizes by H. E. the Governor, 5 p.m

WEDNESDAY, December 11.

Sir J. J. School of Art, annual exhibition of students' work and distribution of prizes, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 12.

Special Tariff Board public inquiry (Development Department Building, 3rd floor(, 11 a.m.

TOPIWALLA MEMORIAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

The eighth annual general meeting of the Topiwalla Memorial Education Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Topiwalla Mansion, Sandhurst Road.

INDIAN CO-OP. NAVIGATION CO.

The Indian Co-op. Navigation and Trading Company Ltd. will inaugurate a new diesel motor vessel at the Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday). Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsingirji will preside.

BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE

The annual gathering of the above Institute will be held on Sunday, 15th December, at the Excelsior Theatre (from 10 a.m. to 12 noon). Mr. W. D M. Clarke, H. M.'s Trade Commissioner at Bombay will preside.

GARDEN PARTY TO BHAVNAGAR RULER

A garden party is arranged by the Bhavnagar State subjects residing at Vile Parle in honour of H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar at 4-30 p.m. at Matcheswalla's Bungalow, Erla Road, Vile Parle.

MR. MASANI'S LECTURE

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called 'Kishnoom' in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall at Parsi Bazar Graham Building to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through 'Kishnoom' Classes.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Bara Line' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th instant

With effect from Monday the 9th December 1935, registered letters with late fee will be accepted for booking at the Bombay General Post Office between 5 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. from Monday to Friday instead of between 5-0 p.m. and 5-15 p.m. as at present. Registered letters with late fee on Saturday will continue to be accepted between 3-0 p.m. and 5-0 p.m. as at present.

SHIA MAJLIS TO BE HELD IN DELHI ON DEC. 30.

The secretary writes:—

Shia Majlis will be held on the 30th and 31st December, 1935, and 1st of January, 1936, in Delhi in the premises of the Shia Jamma Mosque, Kashmeri Gate at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. and other religious lectures at 8 p.m. daily on the life of Imam Hussain in the Arabic College Hall. Mujtahids and Ulemas of all India fame will deliver the lectures. Shias from out-stations are requested to inform the Secretary, Majlis League of the time of their arrival beforehand.

MADRAS LEADERS IN BOMBAY

RECEPTION TO 'C. R.' AND SATYAMURTI

Mr. C. Rajagopalachar will be given a warm reception at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, G.I.P. to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. by the South Indians of Bombay.

Mr. S. Satyamurti the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, who happens to be in Bombay will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Two For To-night." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

REGAL—"Anna Karenina." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Dr. Socrates.' Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PLAZA—"Kid Millions." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

MAJESTIC—"The Crown." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

SUPER—"Hind Kesri". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Anarkali." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Devdas." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Becky Sharp." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Heart's Desire" time as usual.

EMPIRE—"Dressed To Thrill", time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-0 a.m. Light Classical Music. 11-30 a.m. Running Commentary on the Cricket Match between the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala's Australian XI and All India XI, Relayed from the Bombay Gymkhana 1-0 p.m. Close down.

3-30 p.m. Running Commentary on the Cricket Match. 5-0 p.m. Miscellaneous Records—(European). 5-30 p.m. South Indian Music (Recorded). 6-30 p.m. Jaltarang Solos. 7-10 p.m. Musical Interlude. 7-15 p.m. Mehandi Reza Comedian) will sing. 8-45 p.m. Commercial News. 9-15 p.m. The M. V. "Victoria" Orchestra. 10-30 p.m. Close down

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Orchestra Concert.† 7-40 p.m. Bells, and an Empire Service, relayed from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. 8-30 p.m. A Recital by Eileen Joyce (Australian Pianist). 8-55 p.m. Talk: "I Know a Man"—(10).* 9-15 p.m. Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra with Diana Clare. 10-00 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. Orchestral Concert.† 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.
†Gramophone records.

DEPRESSED CLASS EDUCATION LEAGUE

A meeting of the Working Committee of the above League will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the office of Nirbhid.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Meaning of Suffering" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The 'Birkath Ha-Majone' or 'Grace after Meals' will be the subject of study. Mr. M. D. Borgawkar will conduct the class.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday), Sjt. Chandreshwarji will deliver a lecture on "Reasons for Grief" at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 when Pandit Dwijendranathji Shashtri will deliver a lecture on 'Reality of Bhagwad Gita' in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

P. U. DRAMATIC CLUB

"The Pond United Dramatic Club" will give their second annual performance to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the grounds of the Goklibai Pitamberdas High School, near the St. Francis Xavier's Church, Vile Parle. Mr. Jos. Alex. Dias, Solicitor, will preside. St. Paul's Orchestra of Bandra will be in attendance.

JAIN MUNI MUST BREAK HIS FAST

Doctors Who Examine Him Advise Its Early Termination

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Drs. V. K. Parulker, L.M.S. and B J. Parulker, M.B.B.S., L.C.P.S. write:—

We both have examined Muni Shree Mishri Lalji Maharaj, who is undergoing a fast for the last 49 days. While we were there, he fainted twice. He gets cramp in legs and hands, he speaks in a very low voice, his pulse is about 102, audits volume very small.

His blood pressure; Systolic about 130, Diastolic 90. We are of opinion that the sooner he breaks fast, the better for him.

Congress Jubilee Committees' Meeting

The following committees of the Congress Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee will meet to-day (Sunday) at the Vithal Sadan (Congress House):—

At 6 p.m. (S. T.) Sports Committee.

At 7 p.m. (S. T.) Finance Committee.

X'MAS & NEW YEAR GREETINGS TELEGRAMS

From the 14th December 1935 to the 6th January 1936, X'mas and New Year Greetings telegrams will be accepted at reduced rates with a minimum charge of ten words per telegram. In such telegrams the indication XLT should be inserted before the address, which will be charged for.

For X'mas and New Year Greetings telegrams addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 'via' IRC, the charge will be Rs. 2-3-0 for ten words or less and 3 1|2 annas for each additional word; for Gibraltar and Malta 'via' IRC, the charge will be Rs. 2-8-0 for ten words or less and four annas for each additional word and to all other countries in the British Empire the charge will be Rs. 3-12-0 for ten words or less and six annas for each additional word.

In the case of X'mas and New Year Greetings telegrams addressed to other countries with which the Daily Letter Telegram service is in force except Russia and Irish Free State for which XLT service will not be accepted, the rate per word will be the same as for Daily Letter Telegrams, subject to a minimum charge for ten words per telegram.

These Greetings telegrams will be sent out for delivery in pictorial forms and envelopes.

COURT MOURNING FOR PRINCESS VICTORIA

The following notification by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy has been issued:—

Intelligence having been received of the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Full Court Mourning is ordered from Tuesday, 3rd December 1935, until Monday, 23rd December 1935, instructions regarding half mourning will be issued later.

When attending the Viceregal Court, during the period of Court Mourning, ladies will appear in black or white or black and white.

Court Mourning will not be observed by the Navy, Army and Air Force except by those officers who are serving on the Personal Staff.

MATUNGA MUSIC CONCERT

In aid of the South Indian Education Society, there will be a music concert by Musiri Subramania Aiyar (Vocal), Mr. Papa Venkatrama Aiyar (Violin), Tanjore Vaidyanatha Aiyar (Mridangam), Palghat Sachidananda Aiyar (Moorsing) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.)

IMPRESSIONS OF THE AUSTRALIANS

Congratulations, Ryder

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

I offer my hearty congratulations to Jack Ryder and his colleagues on their great victory against the Indian XI captained by the Yuvaraj of Patiala. I cannot say that the Australians were superior to the Indians to such a large extent as to deserve a win by the heavy margin of nine wickets and one run. Indeed the margin is very flattering to the Australians. I do not think that they themselves expected to rout the Indian combination in the manner they did eventually. The reason of their success lies in the fact that they are led by a man who knows his job thoroughly. He inspires confidence in the team and makes them work in complete unison and perfect tune all along. There are plenty of weaknesses in the side but Ryder covered them up skilfully by the exemplary team-work which he evoked in his men. Herein lies the pivot of their success.

The Australian Saviours

In batting strength the Australians were not as mighty as one would expect from an overseas combination. Except Ryder, Wendell Bill, Morrisby and Bryant they did not possess a batsman who could have worried our men to any great extent. In fact, they did not. Only two men saved their side from defeat and they were the skipper himself and Morrisby. They contributed between themselves nearly two-thirds of their side's total in the first innings and laid the foundation of the Australians' success. If the Indian fielding had been up to the mark of a first-rate team, it is very doubtful if the visitors' total would have gone much farther than the Indian score. That was however not to be.

Their Bowling And Fielding Superiority

In bowling they were unquestionably superior. In Ironmonger, Mair and Oxenham they have bowlers who could give plenty of lessons to our men in gulle and trickery. The arrangement of their field and field-work itself were beyond reproach. Although there were old and heavy men in the team like Ironmonger, Ryder and Bryant, they never showed any loopholes of which our batsmen could take easy advantage. Everyone was always alive and alert to his duties. The slack and tired impression they gave in the city match was altogether non-existent. Evidently they were then suffering from the after-effects of their long journeys and continuous plays.

"The Dead-Weight"

In sad contrast with their opponents, the Indians gave a poor exhibition of themselves. First of all, they were led by a captain who was far too inexperienced for the responsible task which was thrown on his shoulders. He never inspired any confidence in the team. According to Maulana Shaukat Ali, he was only an "outgrown school boy". Why this 'boy' should have been entrusted with this task is no longer a mystery. The Delhi papers pompously proclaimed that because the Maharaja of Patiala has been spending so much money on the Australian visit, his son deserved to be selected captain.

This bit of news has enthused a few of the wealthy boys of our city. One such—and he is a cricketer too—actually approached me and asked me whether he stood any chance of being elected India's next captain if he paid a part of the expenses, for the ensuing tour to England, as Patiala is doing for the Australians. I advised him to approach the Selectors with his offer as I am not in a position to read their minds.

By the way, I should correct the Maulana's impression that the Nawab of Pataudi was elected to lead the Indian XI. against the Australians. The Nawab was never selected nor is likely to be, as he is not in a fit condition to play yet.

Who Filled the Vacancies?

Before I discuss the causes of our batting failure, I should like to know who filled up the vacancies created by Bahadur Kapadia, C. S. Nayudu and Vijay Merchant. The selectors were not here and as far as I am aware they never met. If they were filled up by the reserves, the question would not have arisen. But two new players were brought in at the expense of those who were standing in attendance. Of course, a new wicket-keeper had to be brought in, in place of Kapadia. But why was Mushtaq Ali left in the cold? Was it all done at the bidding of Delhi or was the Captain empowered to select his own men?

Any way, the refusal of the tin-gods to recognise the merits of those two fine youngsters, I mean Hindlekar as a wicket-keeper and batsman and Mushtaq Ali as an all-rounder, and the selection of Navle and Amir Elahi in their stead was exceedingly partial and ill-advised to say the least. Navle has not been in form at all for a long time. His performances behind the wickets and the pair of spectacles which he presented in the two innings are proofs positive of his deterioration. Amir Elahi had actually no place in the team when Amar Singh and Mushtaq Ali were at hand. Plainly the man or men who made up these gaps bungled the business.

Cause of Batting Failure.

It is hardly necessary for me to record that our batsmen failed miserably. The only shining lights in the group were C. K. Nayudu, Amarnath and Lal Singh They could not, however, put forth their best and Wazir Ali who should have done well, failed hopelessly. The chief reason for our batting failure was that neither the selectors nor the Captain paid sufficient attention to the strength and order of the batsmen. Navle was altogether out of batting form. So he could not be relied upon to open the innings. Nor should Wazir Ali have been asked to go in first, since he is not a successful opening bat. The ideal opening pair would have been Hindlekar and Mushtaq Ali—one devoutly steady and the other stout-hearted with quick perception.

Complete Annihilation.

In the absence of this pair, Palia and Navle or even Lal Singh should have been sent first. If Amarnath, Nayudu, and Wazir Ali had followed them in this order, there was every possibility of a respectable score for the home team. The fact that the opening batsmen had been dismissed cheap and there were no reliable batsmen behind always weighed with the chief batsmen of the side and this was undoubtedly responsible for their comparatively poor contribution. Had they played with greater freedom and ease there is not the least doubt in my mind that they would have contributed their quota fairly and squarely. As it happened there was a regular procession of batsmen to and from the pavilion on Saturday, culminating in the complete annihilation of the side for an addition of 81 runs to the overnight's total of 82 runs for 2 wickets.

Ironmonger's Splendid Bowling.

I have no desire to under-rate the excellent bowling of Ironmonger and Oxenham. But the complete submission which our batsmen admitted to them was not at all called for. Amar Singh showed the way how they could be punished. Then there were no batsmen left to emulate his bright example. I need hardly comment on the foolish way the Yuvaraj threw away his wicket. But a slogger never counts the cost of his daring enterprises and that was the sum total of the Yuvaraj's batting ability.

The Brain-Wave.

I have already dwelt on the dreadful fielding of the Indians Lack of proper planning and inadequate team-spirit was responsible for this. Unless all these points are carefully considered by the selectors before the next All-India tussle at Calcutta, we have no chance of winning a single match.

Before I conclude I must refer to the umpiring in this contest. I do not know what brain-wave impelled the B. C. A. to select Bejon Bhappoo, when there was D. K. Naik, the best umpire in Bombay, available for service. Bhappoo made a mess in the Quadrangular last year and was not heard of, until he appeared in this match. The way he supervised this game was most unsatisfactory and the less we talk about it the better.

The World Of Finance

Random Jottings

(By Our Commercial Correspondent)

It was an uninteresting week with restricted business on all local exchanges with narrow price-movement. General attention was diverted to cricket matches and the Stock Exchange, unlike Wall-Street and London Stock Exchange, changed daily trading hours and the market remained open for one hour daily. This was a novel move on the part of the Board of the Stock Exchange and like speculation they treat cricket as a game which like Bulls and Bears need both offensive and defensive play. Anyhow the total public expenses will be well over Rs. 15 lacs on these matches and to that extent there was increased expenditure and increased circulation of money.

Call Money Unlendable

Call-money is unlendable even at 1/4 per cent interest which means money has lost its earning capacity and if the present state continues, it is bound to have adverse effect on the purchasing capacity of rich classes and ultimately will result in decreased spending capacity and contraction of general business.

The present cheapness and plethora of money is mainly due to extensive and continuous exports of gold. These exports are bound to tell adversely on the economic condition of the country. As a matter of fact we are living on our capital and as soon as the liquid capital is exhausted it will be a most trying period for the country. Thus it is unsafe to rely on the present abundant supply of money which is mainly due to international currency muddle.

Prepare For The Worst

Periods of depression and expansion come and go like tides and ebbs. The severe depression of 1929 disappeared and the present boom is bound to disappear is due course and I believe that we have seen the best and we should now be prepared for the forst in coming cycle of seven years.

In my past experience of over three decades I have often found the correct working of trade cycles like a clock work. We have now passed through a period of 5 years of rising prices and the stage is now ready for a downward trend which is bound to continue for 7 years. The ending periods of these cycles are very impressive and acute, so at the moment, the downward trend will be gradual.

This slow tardy process is due to recent boom which has left traces of rising prices and wild speculative activity. It takes time to forget the past and when impressions are completely wiped out we will see tired liquidation of holdings of high priced investments. In these brief notes it is too difficult to discuss the situation at length but from time to time attention will be drawn to new developing factors both in the international and in respect of financial and economic conditions.

American Cotton Crop

Cotton operators are awaiting the final estimate of the American cotton crop which is due on Monday. As a result of unfavourable weather experienced during the past month in several parts of the Southern cotton Belt, it is generally believed that the official estimate will be slightly under 11 million bales. On the face of it, this figure is bullish but at the moment the U.S. Government is selling out holdings of Pool cotton and it is said that the four million bales which the Government is holding under 12 cent loan will be marketed to relieve the tight position of spot situation. These expected offerings are likely to check any aggressive buying movement while on all declines spinners will support the market. Thus it is more or less a trading market with prospects of higher prices in the long run.

Gold Market Dull

Gold and Silver markets are keeping dull and inactive. There is utter absence of any speculative enthusiasm. Professional operators are watching Chinese developments and new currency measures. The U.S. Government is buying all availabe silver at the fixed price of 65 3/8 cents.

RAIL-CUM-SEA ROUTE COMPETITION

Govt. Convening Official Conference At Delhi On Dec 20

NEW DELHI, December 6.

It is understood that in order to discuss the rail-cum-sea route competition and decide the principle which should regulate the commercial interests of the railway and shipping companies which incidentally affect the finances of various ports, the Government of India are convening an official conference in Delhi on December 20th, which will be presided over by Sir Zafrulla Khan, Member for Commerce.

The Commerce Department has asked the Bengal and Bombay Governments to send their representatives and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Associated Chambers of Commerce also have been invited.—United Press.

COAL SITUATION CRITICAL

Miners' Federation To Summon National Conference

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Miners' Federation has decided to call the national conference on December 18 to decide future action on the demand for increased wages. This decision follows the fortnight's inconclusive negotiations conducted by the Mine's Secretary, Capt. Crookshank, while to-day, for the first time since the crisis developed, the representatives of the owners held a direct meeting with the representatives of the Federation.

The latter subsequently informed Capt. Crookshank that the suggestions hitherto advanced on behalf of the owners could not be regarded as a satisfactory basis for settlement.

The federation, therefore, has decided that they will have no alternative but summon a national conference.

In the meanwhile, Capt. Crookshank is continuing negotiations with the owners.

It was stated to-night that the situation is regarded as critical, and the danger of the national strike possibly by Christmas, is increased.

NO OPPOSITION TO FRENCH GOVT.

French Chamber Passes Three Important Bills

PARIS, Dec. 7.

The Government by considerable majorities carried three bills.

The first provides for the dissolution of all associations which provoke armed manifestations, to prepare adherents for military service without the authorisation of the Minister for War and which by wearing uniforms, badges, and arms give themselves the character of military groups or private militia,

Secondly, any citizen at any demonstration or meeting found carrying arms is liable to imprisonment for a maximum of two years, and thirdly the institution of censorship of press concerning any provocation to assassination. —Reuter.

TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR SERVICE

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

The five Nations' Conference between Britain, Irish Free State, Canada, New Foundland and the United States held in the State Department tentatively approved of the early operation projected by the Trans-Atlantic air service.

The pan-America airways and the Imperial Airways will be the joint operators on the route.

Service is not expected to materialise for at least a year, probably two.

Princess Victoria Interred

LONDON: Dec. 7.

Princess Victoria was buried in the Royal vault at St. George's Chapel, at Windsor this morning. —Reuter.

New Zealand Beats Ireland

LONDON: Dec. 7.

In the International Rugby match, New Zealand beat Ireland by 17 points to 9.—Reuter's Special.

Thousand Bombs Dropped In Dessie

"Negus" Directs Anti-Aircraft Defence And Personally Fires A Gun

(Special Cable)

ADDIS ABABA, December 6.

Nearly a thousand bombs, explosive and incendiary, have been dropped in Dessie during the series of raids by Italian bombers mentioned earlier.

The Emperor himself is said to have directed anti-aircraft's defence, taken a hand and trained a gun on the invaders, and personally fired it.

The Emperor exposed himself fearlessly in the Palace gardens, maintaining absolute composure, while a bomb exploded within 15 feet, wounding a group of soldiers. It is rumoured that one raiding machine was shot down.

It is generally felt here that war is now really beginning. An unconfirmed report states that 400 have been killed in battle raging in the region near Makale.

AIR BOMBING ON ALL FRONTS

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 7.

Air bombing appears to be general on all fronts to-day.

It is reported that Dagahbur and Jijiga were bombed.

A big Italian offensive is regarded imminent.—Reuter.

FRESH RESTRICTIONS IN ROME

ROME, Dec. 7.

A highly dramatic sitting is anticipated when Sgr. Mussolini opens the autumn session of the Chamber in the afternoon.

Before the Duce speaks 500 deputies will offer gold medallions which were presented to them on election for melting down.

Sgr. Mussilini speaking at 2-15 p.m. is expected to reaffirm his determination to fight the "sanctions" to the bitter end and denounce them as crime against civilisation. Meanwhile fresh restrictions have been announced from December 9. All theatres and cinemas must close by 11-30 p.m. as also most of the restaurants while wineshops close at 10 p.m.—Reuter's Special.

WILL ITALY AGREE TO PEACE PROPOSALS?

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Sir Robert Vansittart who will be present at the talk between Sir Samuel Hoare, and M. Laval to-morrow left London for Paris in the afternoon after talks with the French and Italian Ambassadors.

It is learned that although the Anglo-French experts have not yet completed their peace proposals, the result of their discussions will be submitted to Sir S. Hoare and M. Laval tomorrow, and it is hoped there will be agreement on the definite plan to be submitted to Italy and Abyssinia.

But hitherto there is no evidence to show that the Italians are ready to negotiate on terms which the Anglo-French Governments can consider reasonable.—Reuter.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS SANCTIONS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

The definition of the United State's Neutrality Policy indicating for the first time his attitude to Sanctions is contained in a letter President Roosevelt had written to the Bishop of Albany on November 14 published to-day.

President Roosevelt states that the measures of the Government have successfully adopted served a two-fold object of keeping U.S. out of war, and confining to shortening of the hostilities.

You (Bishop) state the efforts of fifty-two nations may come naught if the United States holds aloof. I submit that far from standing aloof, we have in various ways done our share towards the restoration of peace, and in number of respects, we have gone far beyond the actions hitherto taken by other nations, says the letter.—Reuter.

U. S. OIL SHIPMENTS TO ITALY

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

The Government states that crude oil shipments to Italy during October amounted to 417,000 barrels, compared to 62,000 in September.

No petrol was exported to Italy in either month.

NO CHANGE IN CANADA'S ATTITUDE

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.

"There has been no change in Canada's attitude to sanctions since we announced on October 29 that we would adhere to the Sanctions proposals then advanced to all members of the League Co-ordinating Committee," said Mr. Mackenzie King in a statement made last night.—Reuter.

Bishop Of Salisbury Dead

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Bishop of Salisbury was found dead in bed. Apparently he died when asleep.

He was aged 72.—Reuter's Special.

PATAUDI TO SKIPPER HYDERABAD TEAM AGAINST "AUSSIES"

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 7.

It is reliably understood that the Nawab of Pataudi will captain Nawab Moinudoula's Eleven who will meet the Aussies at Secunderabad on January 24, 25 and 26.

"WE ARE THE HAMMER"!

Goering Castigates Foreign Press For Criticising Nation's Policy

(Special Cable).

HAMBURG, Dec. 6.

Food hoarders, grumblers, Churchmen, reactionaries and foreign press were castigated by General Hermann Goering in the course of a two-hour speech justifying the German rearmament in the interests of world peace.

General Goering declared that once we were the anvil for hundred hammers. Now we are the hammer."

A thunderous negative greeted the question: "Shall we hesitate if we have to choose between butter and freedom?"

The General declared that brutal strictness would be enforced to deal with food hogs.

Sacrifices ahead would be equally distributed, and armament profits, like war profits, would not be allowed.

KINGSFORD-SMITH DEAD?

CANBERRA, Dec. 7.

It is now assumed that Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and his co-pilot are dead.

The Commonwealth Government has recorded high appreciation of Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith's unique services to civil aviation.

ANOTHER WAR NECESSARY?

Observations Of Two Famous Personalities

LONDON, Dec. 7.

There are indications in London, Rome and Paris that Il Duce, in his speech this afternoon, will throw a hammer at the latest peace machinery. The "Daily Herald" says he has already done so, by informing M. Laval that he will absolutely oppose any cession of territory to Abyssinia, and has declined to consider any negotiations involving any deal with Ethiopia.

Other suggestions are that Il Duce on the eve of the Hoare-Laval meeting to-day will announce that Italy will break off diplomatic relations with any country approving of oil sanctions.

Correspondents' reports from the front express the opinion that yesterday's bombing on Dessie and Gondar has hardened the Abyssinian feeling and increased the Ethiopian resolve to avenge their losses.

Indicative of the prevailing public apprehension are two observations of famous personalities last evening—Gen. Goering speaking at Hamburg declared, God forbid, that tension should end in storm over Europe, but this possibility forces us to prepare while the Archbishop of York on his arrival at New York reviewing the international situation said, it may be necessary to have another great and horrible war to establish the efficacy of the League of Nations.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN LAVAL GOVT.

PARIS, Dec. 6.

The Chamber has voted confidence in the Government by 351 votes to 219.—Reuter.

Mr. Justice Fazal Ali of the Patna High Court, returned to India on Friday by the English Mail Boat.

Indian Fliers To Resume Cape Flight

South African Residents Present New 'Plane For Return Home

(Special To "Chronicle")

The two Indian airmen, Messrs. N. F. Dalal and K. D. Pochkhanawalla, who are now at Durban, are expected to resume their flight in a day or two, or early next week, in their new aeroplane, which was presented to them by the South African Indians, and was christened recently, "The Spirit of India".

At Johannesburg, the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations were in full swing, when the two airmen arrived, and at the function itself, a proposal was made that the two Indians, who had crashed in the African jungles, thousands of miles away from the motherland, should be fittingly honoured with the present of a new plane. The Transvaal Indian Congress offered them a purse of £75 and £550 was subscribed on the spot, while the Parsi community in South Africa donated £350.

EQUIPMENT FOR RESUMPTION.

With the assistance of the other Indians in the Union of South Africa, £1,350 was collected in all, and the Indian fliers were re-equipped for the resumption of their flight.

Mr. Bapoobhai M. Desai, a member of the Executive Committee of the Transvaal Indian Congress who arrived in Bombay a few days back, was interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative when he gave the above news.

Mr. Bapoobhai said that the South African Indians had taken care to get the 'plane insured with the Lloyds' and a premium of £280 was already paid. The lives of the two airmen were also insured.

ROUSING RECEPTION.

The airmen received tremendous reception in Transvaal and Natal, and the Natal Indian Congress was able to collect £700 for their 'plane.

Capt. Douglas, head of the Baragawanath Aerodrome, at Johannesburg, gave valuable advice regarding the purchase of the new 'plane and also provided the required information about weather conditions in the South.

Mr. Bapoobhai considered that the discouragement by prominent citizens of Bombay, given to the aviators, before they started the flight, was ill-advised and unfortunate.

On the other hand, the arrival of the two airmen had helped to make the South African Indians air-minded and efforts were being made to start an Indian Flying Club in Natal.

Mr. Bapoobhai added that frequent visits of distinguished persons or representatives of Indian organisations from the motherland, were essential, as they would go a long way in dispelling the wrong notions of diehard settlers in South Africa.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

He paid a tribute to the Girl Guides from Baroda, who had visited South Africa and amply demonstrated the progress and culture of Indian women. Lady Kunwarani Maharaj Singh, wife of the former Agent in South Africa, had rendered a great service by organizing women's associations and clubs, whereby the Indian women in South Africa had an opportunity of coming together and coming into touch with white women. It was through her efforts that the first High School for Indian Girls was started in South Africa.

Referring to the future plans of the two fliers, Mr. Bapoobhai said that they were determined to carry out their programme of reaching Cape Town and flying back to India. They were at present the guests of Mr. Sorabji Rustomji at Durban and they were being fully equipped for the continuation of their journey.

NEWS ABOUT FLIERS.

Mr. Bapoobhai severely criticized the inadequacy of news service regarding the movements of these two Indians in contrast to the plenty of news about other "foreign" aviators, who chanced to pass over South Africa. This time arrangements were made that until the two airmen had left the South African shores, full information about their movements would be made available to the South African Indian Congress.

Ex-Princess Adib of Turkey arrived in Bombay on Friday by the P. & O. Boat "Ranpura."

DARING DACOITY IN DIBRUGARH

DIBRUGARH, Dec. 6.

A sensational dacoity was committed in the shop of Messrs. Chunilal Pannalal of Mohongari Tea Estate about eight miles from Dibrugarh.

It is reported that some 8 or 9 persons at dead of night armed with daggers and other deadly weapons and wearing masks, came in a motor car and forced their entry into the shop and under threats decamped with some valuable cloths and other articles. Two inmates of the shop who resisted were injured. Several arrests have been made in this connection and vigorous police enquiry is going on.—United Press.

All-India Industrial Exhibition At Delhi

(From A Correspondent)

DELHI, Dec. 5.

An All-India Industrial Exhibition is being organized in Delhi, by the Association for the Development of Swadeshi Industries, of Delhi, from 29th February to 5th April 1936.

IYENGAR ELECTED PRESIDENT

North Arcot Political Conference

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

It is expected that Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar will express his views on the present political situation and refer to the question of his re-entry into politics on Sunday when prominent Congressmen of the city will meet him at an at-home to be given by Mr. K. Bhashyam.

An Arkonam correspondent wires that the Reception Committee of the North Arcot Political Conference met yesterday and unanimously resolved to elect Mr. Srinivas Iyengar as President of the Conference.

The Committee is sending a party to interview Mr. Iyengar at Madras.—A.P.

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The Space-Raiders

The Humped Horror

By BARRINGTON BEVERLEY (Author of "The Air Devil," etc.)

WHAT HAS HAPPENED:

Kay Longdon is believed to be on board the monster space-ship of the raiders from the void. The strange "Green Light" of the raiders has halted near Benavento, Spain, and volunteer air fleet has surrounded the beam to fight any raiding party which may descend. Meanwhile, Professor Longdon, George Anstey, and Colin Duke, in the hoverer, have ascended the Green Light. George and Duke manage to board the great space-ship through a chamber in the underside of the hull.

The oxygen-helmets provided a steady flow of life-giving air to the lungs of the two invaders. For all they knew, it might be possible to breathe within the space-ship, but they did not dare take the risk of removing the headgear. Both carried pistols, though they knew these might prove futile against the weapons of the creatures manning the huge sky-craft. At any moment they might be confronted by a guard, perhaps annihilated by some deadly ray. Peril shadowed them as they walked warily along the little tunnel.

George, in the lead, motioned with his hand for Duke to halt. They had reached the end of the tunnel, which now branched into two passages. In the dim light it was difficult, for them to ascertain of what substance the walls of the passages were made. Indeed, excited though they both were at actually moving about on the mystery-ship from the void, they paid no heed to the construction details of the craft; their only thought was to locate Kay, if possible.

Cautiously George advanred, bent his head and peeped round the sorner of the left-hand passage. Then, signing to Duke to follow, he went round that corner like a cat stepping on hot bricks.

They were in a sort of corridor, lined each side with what seemed to be rivetted panels of dull metal. At the far end of the corridor was a square space, illuminated by a bright white light. From the square—or the region beyond that square—came a humming noise, as of whirring machinery, which rose and fell, sometimes a shrill whine, sometimes a low, faint moan.

Three paces George took, with Duke at his heels, then he halted as though shot. Above the humming noise had sounded a cry—the cry of a human being, in pain, or fear.

George's face was white behind the mica shield of the helmet. For the cry to penetrate to his ears, despite the muffling effect of the headgear, meant that the one who uttered the cry was close at hand. If Kay was alive, and if contact was to be made with her, either George or Duke must remove a helmet in order to speak.

There was no time for long-drawn thought. On this venture everything must depend on split-second decisions. George snapped back the catch of the helmet and lifted it clear of his head.

He found he could breathe fairly well. A sound behind him told that Duke was following his example

"You heard that cry?" whispered George, from the side of his mouth.

"Yes," replied Duke, softly. "Do you think it is— "

"Kay?" said George. "Heaven only knows—it may be some other captive.—But—"

The word died in his throat. A few yards away, one of the wall panels was moving, swinging inwards as though on a hinge.

Instinctively both men lifted their pistols. Duke took a swift half-step and ranged himself beside George. Then the hair rose at the backs of their necks, their flesh chilled, and horror had them in its grip.

Out through the panel gap into the corridor came a creature of weird and terrible aspect. It was not animal. It was not human.

For a fraction of a second they saw it in profile. The head was not unlike that of a wolf, with a snout, and fangs, and small pointed ears. Stiff black hair covered that head and ran down a thick neck to the shoulders, where a great hump rose from a rounded back.

The creature crouched like an ape, long hairy arms tipped with ten, thin, claw-like fingers to each, reached almost to the floor. Its legs could only be likened to those of a goat, but they were extremely thick, and the feet were webbed.

Surely this monstrosity could not be possessed of the super-intelligence necessary to create and pilot the great space-ship? The Thing was like nothing they had ever seen before, but its aspect was definitely brutish.

If it turned to face them. . .

Then, as swiftly as it arose, the immediate danger was past. The Thing swung the other way, and shambled along the corridor to the lighted square.

Instantly George nudged Duke sharply. Stepping softly but quickly backwards, they gained the tunnel.

"Good God!" gasped Duke, wiping perspiration from his face. "What was that?"

"One of their creatures," muttered George, "but perhaps of a lower order, a servant. Look here, Duke. That panel is still open. We've got very little time left. I'm going back and through the gap. We may find something—"

With the words he darted round the corner again, and next instant was through the gap. Duke followed. Where they stood all was dark. 'But they could hear the sound of human voices.'

Duke gripped George's arm. "Hear that?"

They listened, tensed. Then George took a few steps sideways. "Who is that?" he called, in a low voice.

A pause. Then—"George" came a cry.

"It's Kay!" gasped Duke.

"Watch the panel!" snapped George. "Shoot to kill if anything appears!"

Guided by the cry he groped his way until his outstretched hand met an obstruction, a smooth wall cold to the touch.

"Kay!"

"Oh George, thank God—"

"Are you all right?"

"I'm a prisoner in a sort of cell," came Kay's voice, faintly. "There is another woman with me, one they caught. Can you get us out?"

"How did they put you in?"

"Through a door in the wall of that passage outside."

"How do they open the door?"

"I don't know."

Deadlock. How were they to release Kay and her companion?

Then—

"Past!" hissed Duke warningly.

George whirled round. The humped creature was shuffling down the corridor, past the gap, moving towards the tunnel. Plainly it was some sort of jailer, on guard in this section of the space-ship.

George waited for a moment, then, risking every thing, tapped on the wall.

"Yes?" answered Kay's voice.

"Shout like mad!" ordered George, striving to keep his voice low yet be heard. "Attract attention-"

Kay caught the instruction. She screamed over and over again at the top of her voice.

George and Duke gained the gap, and crouched, listening. If the humped Thing would open the

(Continued On Page 40)

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Maganti Annapurna Devi

Patriotic Daughter Of Andhra Who Sacrificed Her All For Her Country

(By V. V. SUBBA RAO).

The 8th death anniversary of late Srimati Maganti Annapurna Devi of Andhra was celebrated by the Kalyan Andhra Association on 17th November when tributes were paid to the memory of this patriotic young lady of Andhra.

Srimati Annapurna Devi, one of the most devoted disciples of Mahatma Gandhi in Andhra, was born on 3rd March, 1900, at Ellore (in West Godavari district). She was the only daughter to her parents, and had her early education at Ellore and later at the Mission Girls' School at Guntur. She studied there for two years. Then, at the suggestion of some friends, her parents, though they were not rich, sent her to Calcutta in 1911 for higher education. At Calcutta, she joined a Brahmo girls' school founded by Sir Hemchandra Sircar when she had completed her V Form course, she had to return to her native place due to her ill-health.

Later she studied privately at Madras and appeared for the Matriculation Examination in which she came out successful. In 1917. she wrote one book called "Sitaramam," which was accepted as a text-book for high school students by the educational authorities; she also translated some books from Bengali into Telugu, like "Nawa-Varsha-Swapnam," "Vivaha-Mangalam," and so on.

The Call Of The Country

In 1920, Smt. Annapurna Devi was married to Mr. Maganti Bapineedu, B.A., her own maternal uncle. A few days after the marriage Mr. Bapineedu left for America for studying agriculture, At the time of his departure for America she asked him not to forget his Motherland, as some Indians were wont to forget their Motherland after passing Colombo. She begged him with the following words:—"It does not matter if you forget me, but do not forget our Matrubhumi, India."

After some time she also proposed to go to America for higher studies. She purchased clothes worth Rs. 1,200 and deposited Rs. 250/ for the passport, for her American tour. She remained as a guest at Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in Bombay for three months, taking instructions from the latter regarding the voyage to foreign countries. About this time Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Co-Operation movement was launched and Gandhiji appealed to each and every one irrespective of sex to join the movement. Annapurna Devi took this as a special call for herself. On one hand she had completed her arrangements for her departure to America and on the other hand, there was the call from the commander-in-chief of her nation to serve the country. She did not wait long to make her choice. She at once jumped into the Non-violent war as a soldier determined to serve the country to the best of her ability. Her love for the country and especially for Khaddar was appreciated by Gandhiji himself. She sold Khaddar taking bundles on her tender shoulders from door to door, street to street and village to village, explaining the teachings of Mahatmaji and the importance of Khaddar to the masses. She addressed many meetings and collected a considerable amount for the Swaraj Fund.

Mahatmaji's Andhra Tour

In 1921, Mahatma Gandhi came to Andhra Province. At that time jails were being filled with tens and hundreds of patriots. When Gandhiji arrived in Bezvada he was given a grand reception and a large public meeting was held. At that time Annapurna Devi was conducting a meeting of women when the attention of Mahatmaji was drawn to the Khaddar-clad lady. In the meeting Mahatmaji appealed for the Swaraj Fund. Annapurna Devi was the first woman who responded to the appeal of Gandhiji in giving her all ornaments for the cause of the country. When Gandhiji asked her if she had taken the permission of her parents, she replied that her parents would never object to a good cause, such as helping the country, etc., against her will. Since that time Mahatmaji treated her as his own daughter and thus she became the disciple of the Mahatma. At that time she was in possession of costly foreign saries, including some that were presented to her at the time of her marriage. She made a bonfire of these clothes and some saries worth Rs. 2,000 were also presented to Armenian ladies.

She collected Rs. 3.000 and opened a Khadi stores under the name of "Mohandas Khadi Parisramalaya" at Ellore. While she was serving the country, she did not neglect her household affairs.

In 1923, Mr. Bapineedu returned from America after his successful studies. Annapurna Devi was present at the Mole, Bombay, to receive her beloved hus-

(Continued on page 36)

The Governor, Gargiya Niwas,
The Bennett College, Beawar,
Sheffield, Rajputana,
England. India.

Dear Governor,
I thank you for your letter of the 13th ult. conveying your congratulations on my success at the Final examination of the Incorporated Secretaries Association. It is mainly due to the excellent reference library of the College, and the promptness, and the keen interest of the College staff taken in me during the period of my studies.

Thanking you, Yours sincerely,
B. D. GARGIYA.

3 LETTERS

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With best wishes for your continued success,
Yours faithfully,
DUDLEY CLAYTON.

OPEN LETTER TO PARENTS.

Dear Sir or Madam,—When your children first arrived they brought with them a wonderful lot of sunshine. Later you became proud of the intelligence they displayed, but still later you became anxious as to what would become of them in the future. Perhaps you were anxious when you visualised them as grown men and women. Even with plenty of money it is not always easy to select the right career, and a parent is sometimes inclined to ask advice of some relative and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that relative knows nothing at all about the possibilities of employment. Why not let me relieve you of some of your anxieties? In fact, why not let me be their Father? We do not profess to act as an employment agency, but the nature of our business compels us to keep an eye upon the class of men and women that are wanted and who wants them. There are some people who manufacture an article and put it on the market to sell. We do not do that; we work in exactly the opposite direction. We find out what employers want and we train our students to fill those jobs. We have to be experts in the matter of employment, progress and prosperity. If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound, practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it. Yours sincerely,

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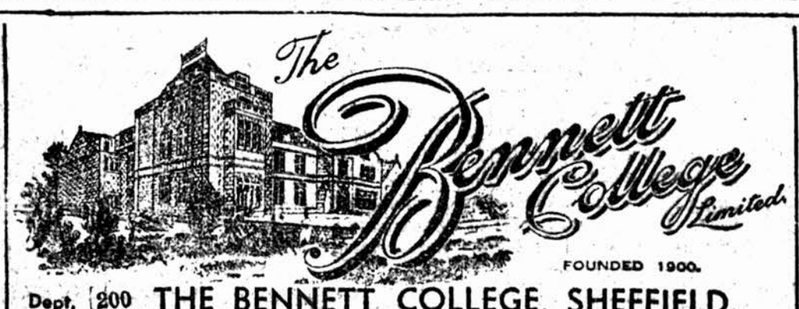

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ROMANCE OF SUEZ CANAL

Disraeli's Deal Has Given Britain Million Sterling Profit Every Year

"Flags flew over Port Said. From a richly-draped, palm-decked pavilion the voice of an aged Mohamedan Sheik boomed in prayer. Near him stood the Empress Eugenie, wife of Napoleon III. The prayer finished. The Empress and her party went aboard the French imperial yacht, "L'Aigle" and leading a procession of 67 ships sailed slowly into the Suez Canal. That was 66 years ago from to-day," writes Stephen Watts in "Sunday Express."

As the bow of the imperial yacht parted the transplanted waters of the Mediterranean and entered the long sandy ditch that was to be the most important barometer of world-trade, an idea that had tantalised men for 2,000 years became a reality.

But for four days of local rebellion that procession of ships has never stopped in these 66 years.

There have been critical years. Crises are inevitable in the history of a route sharing with another man-made waterway—the Panama Canal—three-quarters of the world's trade. But never has there been a more momentous—or a more prosperous—year than this.

"Close the Suez Canal," says the Sanctionist hotheads, "and stop the war in Abyssinia."

"Close the Suez Canal," say reasonable men, "and start another wor'd-war."

The Canal is the key.

CANAL'S PROSPERITY.

On the prosperity side, 1935 is expected to be a record year for this canal traffic. The chief cause is Mussolini. He has to pay 15s. for every man who passes through as well as the usual dues on his troopships. Just before hostilities began in Abyssinia 120 Italian troopships passed through in a month.

For the first eight months of this year the canal revenue is £7,700,000, about £120,000 more than for the corresponding period last year.

The tonnage record was established in the boom year of 1929.

No other hundred-mile strip of water in the world has ever achieved importance or world significance to compare with this.

How did it all come about?

At the base of the statue at Port Said to Ferdinand de Lesseps, the French diplomat, who made the Pharaohs' dream come true, are the words "Aperire Terran Gentibus"—"To Open the Earth to All Peoples." That was the aim and is the purpose of the Canal.

"It isn't an original idea," said de Lesseps. "Any child looking at the map could think of it."

He was right. But its very simplicity was one of the greatest drawbacks.

You woud think that any one who had sailed those weary hazardous 5,000 extra miles around the Cape of Good Hope would think that any effort to cleave a more direct path would be worth while. The Pharaohs, a thousand years before Christ thought so.

Near Suez stand to-day the remains of a lock, part of a canal begun about 1,300 B.C. In one of these attempts 120,000 men were killed.

Progress made the idea even more attractive.

Napoleon, with a covetous eye on India, tackled it. He sent an engineer, Lepere, to survey and report. Lepere made a poor job of his commission. If he had done otherwise history wou'd have been different. He reported that there was a difference of 33ft. between the levels of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. That miscalculation stopped Napoleon.

Lepere's memoir was read a quarter of a century later by de Lesseps, then in his twenties and stationed at Alexandria. He determined to carry on where Lepere had left off.

LESSEPS' DREAM.

But his work in the consular service of France kept him busy. His first discovery was Lepere's error. The vision of a lockless canal fired his imagination. It was more than twenty years before he had in his pocket the concession he had dreamed of, authorizing him to pierce the Isthmus of Suez.

It was five years more before the first spade was plunged in the sandy soil.

De Lesseps travelled 70,000 miles trying to sell his idea. He was 55 before he saw it realised.

Britain's Premier, Lord Palmerston, and the Sultan of Turkey were his most formidable opponents.

"A step towards the dismemberment of both the Turkish and British Empires" was Palmerston's opinion of the scheme.

Defiantly de Lesseps floated his company in Paris. He issued 400,000 shares; 200,000 were taken up in France. The idea that it was a blow at England attracted France more than anything else.

The Egyptian Viceroy, Said Pasha, holding 176,000 shares himself, was de Lesseps' best ally. He gave him 25,000 men to work on the great task. All the company had to do was to feed them.

Then the Sultan of Turkey struck his blow. He forbade the use of forced labour. Shattering as it seemed then to de Lesseps, that ban was a blessing in disguise.

The canal builders strained their ingenuity to discover how the work could be done with fewer men. Many a modern excavating machine had its crude origin in their devices born of necessity.

It cost de Lesseps' company £400 a day to bring by caravan enough water for the workers, until in desperation they created the Sweet Water Canal, out of an ancient waterway from the Nile below Cairo which had once made the fertile land of Goshen out of desert.

During the building the greatest problem was an embankment which crossed the course. The workers had to remove by primitive methods as much as the dredgers now do in a year.

RAILWAY ALTERNATIVE.

When they were finished and the waters of the Mediterranean swept in they took five months to

(Continued on page 37)

"ENZYMES" DEVELOP BUDDING YOUTH TO BLOSSOMING MATURITY

Easily digested nourishment gives energy and strength. Such nourishment is found in "FALCON" Beer—for the Falcon Brewing process allows the ENZYMES to turn the nourishing elements of the Beer's ingredients into forms that can be digested easily and quickly.

In "FALCON" Beer you get body-building qualities as well as delicious flavour. That is why "FALCON" Beer is a valuable food as well as a delightful beverage. Drink 'FALCON" Beer for health and pleasure.

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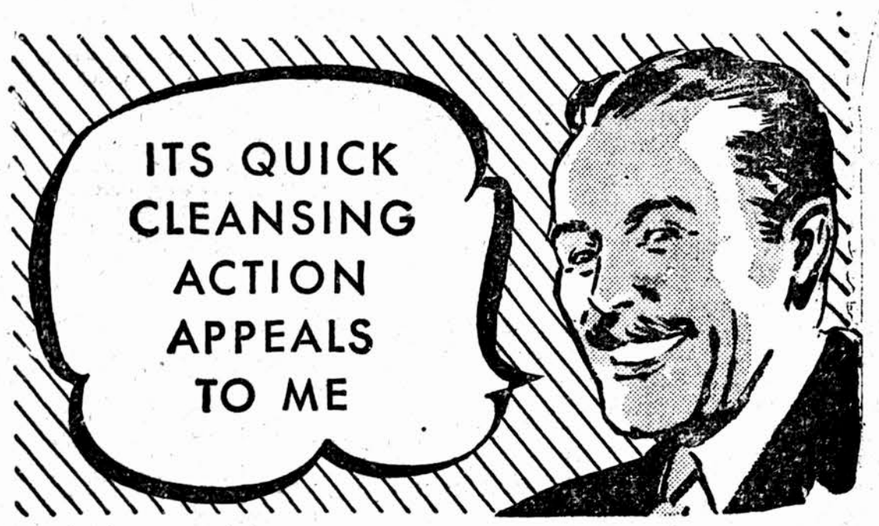

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B-58

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

. . . AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

Mystery Of Old Age And Death

German Biologists Carry On Ceaseless Probe

(CONTRIBUTED)

The different branches of natural philosophy have found at the Berlin institutes of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Society for the Advancement of the Sciences, a place where they are especially fostered. These institutes were built before the World War with the purpose of separating the purely scientific researches from the instructive activity and in this way to give scientists the opportunity to investigate the mysteries of existence in quiet retirement. The primary principle of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Society is to name as leaders of the institutes and their separate departments scientists who are qualified to advance science in a decisive manner.

Several of these institutes are situated in Berlin-Dahlem. Our visit was directed to the Institute for Biology in the Boltzmannstrasse which devotes its researches principally to general experimental biology, especially to the doctrine of heredity knowledge of protozoes and related branches. The names of the scholars who have worked and who are now working at this institute are known all over the world. Their work is of decisive importance for the establishment of modern experimental biology. Of the many names we only select Correns, the director of the institute who died a short time ago and who at the beginning of this century discovered the ground principles of heredity.

The layman who steps into the great hot-houses and experimenting grounds cannot possibly conceive in the first moment that by the many growing flowers the primary laws of heredity have been discovered. But it is a fact. Just on these cultivated plants Correns made his pioneering examinations which were continued until knowledge was gained, that is decisive for heredity-doctrines of to-day.

Old Age And Death

In one of the laboratories of one of the large institute buildings two glass towers containing on shelves little glass dishes emit glaring rays at the visitor. One can only discover mild green veils. Here millions of only microscopically visible organisms live. But not senselessly, for the investigators who observe these cultivations derive information of greatest importance from the experiments which last years and sometimes tens of years.

The conditions can be called paradisioal which were arranged here by the investigators for these organisms. Twelve hours every day they are warmed and illumined by an "artificial sun." And twelve hours it is "night." The thousands of dangers to which every organism is exposed in free nature are here avoided. In this way the various organisms have been cultivated up to the seven-thousandth generation. That has lasted now since the year 1915. And during this whole time there has been nothing which one could normally call a corpse among these cultivations. That is to say, these simplest, one cellular organisms, which propagate in a non-sexual descent by division, are "immortal." The unsolved problem of growing old and dying does not exist for these organisms. The scientific knowledge gained is: first, that the sexual multiplication of low organisms can in no way be looked upon as a "fountain of youth" as one had supposed for a long time, and secondly, that death which all higher organisms are unavoidably forced to endure, even when they remain under best conditions, protected from illnesses, etc., is a consequence of the complicated organisation. Death—a celebrated biologist said—is the price which living creatures must pay for their perfection.

Riddle Of Sex

Knowledge gained in this way leads of course to the perception of hundreds of other things which take away the veil from the mysteries of life. It would lead too far, however, to go into the many different spheres. Only to one problem which belongs to the researching field of the Dahlem Institute for Biology we make a short reference, to the great question whether boy or girl.

Again Correns was the first to solve this thousand years old riddle. He could prove that the sex is determined at fecundation by ruling combinations of heredity, the so-called sex-factors. We know to-day that it is the same with mankind and animals as with plants, with which the first great experiments succeeded.

In all the working-rooms the scientists sit deeply bent over their instruments. And not only the scientists and assistants who work permanently in the institute, but also scientists from all over the world, from Japan, China, America, etc. They come to Dahlem to complete their own knowledge about biological problems and to exchange thoughts and experimental investigations in order to penetrate deeper into the secrets of mighty Nature.

Flies Under Observation

On a shelf there are hundreds of bottles standing, in which since many years innumerable generations of flies have been breeded. It is the little dew-fly, drosophila, a domestic animal for modern heredity-researcher. Exceedingly exact records about the hereditary features of these flies are kept. Not a hair nor a spot on their bodies, no change of colour of the eyes escape the investigator. All these little characteristics are inherited according to strict laws of nature. The scientists cross the different breeds the combine intentionally certain heredity factors and they can predict exactly what features the descendants of such flies will possess.

The layman could now ask what the object was of finding out the hereditary constitutions of these tiny kind of flies. The answer to that question is—and that is of eminent importance—that what is discovered in hereditary biological features and breeding characteristics with this species of flies, holds true for all higher living creatures, including mankind. The same refers to plants also. Here, too, the hereditary factors are according to the laws of Nature, transmitted to the descendants, like in the case of the little fly. The laws of nature in dividing the hereditary factors is the same in all cases. From this ascertainment the importance of scientific research can be realized and although the practical purpose is not necessarily forseen, still it could, at some time, prove to be a blessing for the practical purposes of mankind. It is exactly the same with the scientific heredity-doctrine. The modern animal and plant raising which aims at giving us valuable domestic animals and useful plant is founded on the practical use of the general laws of heredity. And the eugenic aims which run in the same line must to-day stand in the front when building up a nation.

CROSS--WORD PUZZLE

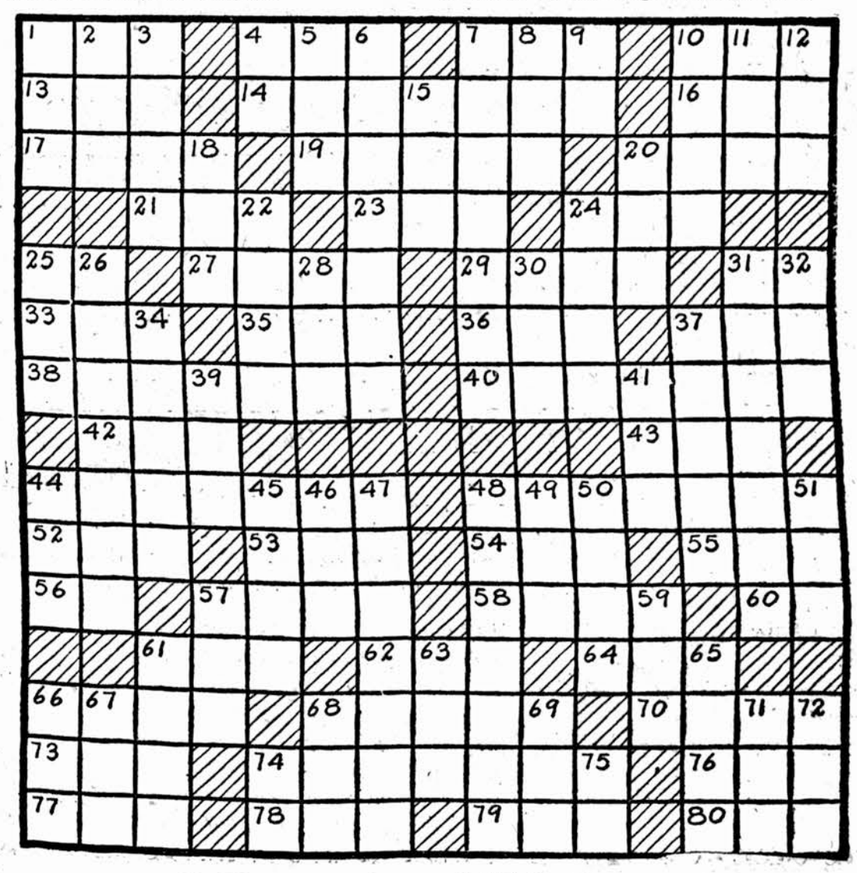
(Try to solve this and see if your attempt corresponds to the correst solution which will appear on this page on Sunday next.)

HORIZONTAL

1—Bind with stitches.
4—River in North Carolina.
7—Explosive sound.
10—Insane.
13—Eggs.
14—Where is the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River?
16—Mohammedan commander.
17—Appendage suggestive of a beard.
19—Run away to get married.
20—Animal seized by another.
21—Pull with great effort.
23—Chop off.
24—Place.
25—Note of the musical scale.
27—Facts.
29—Certain days in the Roman calendar.
31—Note of the musical scale.
33—Ancient.
35—Roman household deity.
36—Sense organ.
37—Hawaiian food.
38—Undergraduate college for women at Columbia University.
40—Confederate politician.
42—Bark.
43—Japanese statesman.
44—A mountain in Colorado.
48—Italian prize-fighter.
52—Receptacle for wine.
53—American humorist.
54—Be indebted to.
55—Color.
56—Egyptian sun god.
57—Wingless insect.
58—Tear.
60—Therefore.
61—Catchword.
62—Abyssinian governor.
64—Plaything.
66—Admonish.
68—Coarse cotton drilling.
70—Breathe convulsively.
73—Shrub of the ragweed family.
74—Melodious.
76—Portuguese coin.
77—Old horse.
78—Insect.
79—Constellation.
80—Gain as clear profit.

VERTICAL

1—Weep convulsively.
2—Feminine name.
3—Small tumor on the skin.
4—Exclamation.
5—Part of the verb "to be."
6—Noted woman temperance leader.



7—Red flowers.
8—Unity.
9—Father.
10—Market.
11—Period of time.
12—Twenty-four hours.
15—Place where animals are exhibited.
18—Undeveloped shoot or stem.
20—Opaque creamy matter.
22—Festive.
24—Persian fairy.
25—Pocket for a watch.
26—Southern state.
28—Sailor.
30—Split pulse.
31—Feminine personal name
32—Lubricate.
34—Play.
37—Masculine name.
39—American humorist.
41—Noise.
44—Vehicle.
45—Sound of normal breathing.
46—Poem.
47—Closest.
48—On what island was Napoleon born?
49—Reverential fear.
50—Lease.
51—Fuss.
57—Sport.
59—Domestic animal.
61—Broken cliff.
63—Bird of the cuckoo family.
65—Story.
66—Be victorious.
67—Topaz humming-bird.
68—Beset for payment.
69—Deface.
71—Observe.
72—Cavity in the ground.
74—Child's word for mother.
75—Note of the musical scale.

A Word Game in Alliteration

ANY number of players can join in this word game. The one who is chosen leader gives each participant a sheet of paper and a pencil. Then he instructs each one to write a sentence, each word of which begins with the letter A. Next the same procedure is followed for the letter B, then C and so on through the alphabet to the final letter Z.

A time limit of three minutes is placed for each letter, making the duration of the game one hour and 18 minutes.

A perfect score is 100, made as follows: 50 for the longest sentence; 25 for the second; 15 for the third and 10 for the fourth. The player scoring the highest is the winner.

About Studios And Stars

"Hind Kesari" (Wadia Movietone) at the Super.

NEW CINEMA ENTERTAINMENT

For India, Burma And Ceylon

UNIVERSAL PICTURES PROGRAMME FOR 1936

The following announcement has been received from Mr. John Taylor, the General Manager, Universal Pictures Corporation of India, who has just returned from a short business trip to the United States.

"It is with the greatest pleasure and pride I announce that Universal Pictures Corporation, and those who personify it, enter upon the 30th Anniversary Season. Naturally, Universal is proud of being the oldest Company in the Motion Picture Industry to-day, in point of continuous existence as well as uninterrupted service.

It is an enviable history, rich with many triumphs. But far prouder is Universal of having kept young, vital and vigorous in its ideas, and also its ideals. Youthfulness and creative energy they always will be the heritages inseparable from Universal's long years of profit bearing leadership. With Young Blood comes new ideas of entertainment, and I unhesitatingly state that the public to-day, in every country of the world are craving for these new ideas. Universal, as always, is absolutely to the front in meeting this public requirement, and no expense has been spared to provide the necessary material to put these ideas into operation, and thus ensure that the cinema patron can be satisfied that if it is a Universal Production, it will be something new in entertainment. There is an old saying: "It takes an old horse for a rough road," and the road to providing new entertainment is indeed rough, but the old reliable horse Universal has travelled the road successfully for 29 years and still continues to do so.

There can be no more substantial proof of these statements than a glance at a few past triumphs which still are a by-word with cinema-goers—it would require too much spare to mention all past outstanding achievements so I will take only:

"All Quiet On The Western Front"
"King of Jazz"
"Dracula"
"Frankenstein"
"Invisible Man"
"Bride of Frankenstein"

each a striking example of Universal's desire to meet the public demand for new and outstanding entertainment. When there was an influx of heavy sophisticated drama from most of the Companies in the Industry, Universal startled the world with the greatest War Picture ever made, then followed this with the Finest Musical Production the theatres have ever screened. When a cycle of animal and sophisticated Productions was the order of the day Universal provided something new in thrills and chills combined with laughs, again proving their undoubted ability to give the cinema goer something new.

For 1936 Universal have outlined a production Schudue, the plans for which are more pretentious than ever before in the history of the Company.

PICTURES OF OUTSTANDING MERIT

Mr. Laemmle, President of Universal Pictures Corporation, and the Grand Old Man of the Industry gave instructions that no expense was to be spared in the procuring of the necessary story material, stage play rights, musical rights, stars, etc., to ensure pictures of outstanding merit, and these instructions have been carried out. Story rights to best-sellers, services of noted suitable stars and featured players, the services of the finest bevy of Continental Chorus Girls—have all been obtained, and in addition, at tremendous cost Universal have placed under contract Martha Eggerth the new bewitching and golden-voiced Continental Opera Singer.

Trade Papers have announced the confirmation of the acquirements, and Universal City is at present a veritable beehive of industry, making the best use of this material.

As further proof of the absolute genuinness of Universal Production Activities and the absolute confidence which the Exhibitors of Motion Pictures have in Universal, the world's finest largest de luxe theatre, Roxy theatre, Broadway, New York, has contracted to play 26 forthcoming Universal Pictures. This deal has no parallel in the history of the business and, so far as Motion Pictures are concerned, what Roxy Theatre plays every first class theatre in the world wants, as each picture selected by this theatre can be considered as bearing the hall mark of perfect entertainment.

These same pictures will be selected for Exhibition throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, and will be screened in the best Theatres, and I know will be appreciated by every class and creed.

UNIVERSAL SHORTS

So far I have only given an outline of what can be expected so far as feature productions are concerned. Another treat in store for picture-goers is Universal Short subjects, on which no pains or expense has been spared to provide variety and entertainment to please all tastes.

Single Reel Coloured and Black and White Cartoons.
Single Reel Travelogues.
Single Reel titled "Stranger Than Fiction."
Single Reel Comedies.
Two reel Musical Shorts featuring all the leading Vaudeville Stars and the world's finest bands.
Two reel Star Comedies.
Two reel Camera Thrills.

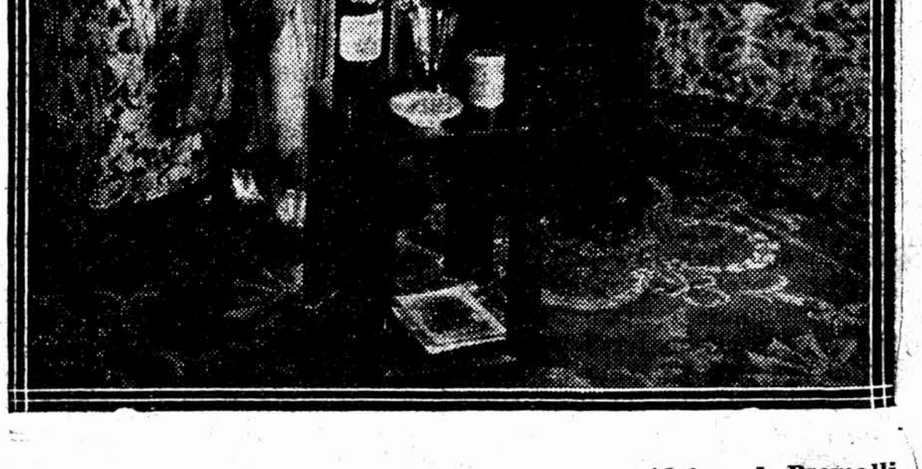
Last, but by no means least, the Universal British Talking Newsreel, with that witty and famous Announce R. E. Jeffries as commentator.

This Newsreel is always more than 1000 feet in length and comes to Bombay from Croydon by the fastest Air route.

From this advance announcement the cinema-goers of India, Burma and Ceylon, I am sure, will be perfectly satisfied that Universal have spared no efforts or expense in order to meet their requirements.

Firmly confident in the knowledge that, as always, Universal has left no stone unturned to meet the requirements of the theatre-going public, Universal steps out on its 30th anniversary to new, glorious achievements and records.

Movies that move. More Action. Less dialogue. Announcement will be made at a later date in connection with several Universal outstanding productions to be screened in the very near future in Bombay and Calcutta.



From Kolhapur Cinetone's "Bhikhareen"—Haifizi and Premalli.

Syt. T. K. N. Trivikram, the artist from the South, is visiting Bombay.

NEW PICTURES IN THE MAKING

At The Imperial Studios

"Anarkali" was successfully released at the Imperial Cinema and is proving quite popular.

Director Chowdhary, will be shortly starting a story of absorbing interest.

"Wild Cat of Bombay" progresses at an almost furious rate under Director Nandlal. Sulochana's versatility will be fully revealed in a role of varying ranges of characterisations.

Homi Master is dexteriously handling two subjects—Fankdo Fithuri and "Piyar Ki Putli" or "That's a Wife" with a "Ghar Jamai" fame cast.

Sarpotdar patiently awaits the release of "Chalta Putla".

Raymino J. Asher has resumed shooting of "Lail-O-Nihar".

Moti B. Gidwani is busy editing "Hon Magistrate".

Around Theatre & Film Land

Kumari Roshan in "Ishrat-ki-Maut."

HOLLYWOOD CELEBRITIES

Become Public-Minded

There was a time when Hollywood celebrities shrank from meetings and activities that threw them in contact with the public, and this was largely because they weren't considered as a part of that public. Also, in the past they had little direct interest outside their work.

Two factors, the advent of talking pictures and with this the advent of new personalities from the stage, and secondly, possibly, the increase in land investments that followed the stock market crash, brought an interest in not only cultural, but business and improvement organisations.

Wallace Beery, for instance, is active in aviation organizations and movements for the betterment of flying conditions, and holds a lieutenant-commander's commission in the American Naval Air Reserve.

Robert Montgomery, since developing his New York farm, has been interested in the work of agricultural and development organizations, to several of which he belongs.

William Powell, partly perhaps because of his lawyer roles, and partly, too, because of an intense interest in public affairs, takes an active part in discussions of mooted points in legal circles.

Lionel Barrymore, recently elected to the Society of American Etchers, is active in several art and musical organisations.

Jean Hersholt's interest include book - collecting organisations, membership in the Beverly Hills Chamber of Commerce and a directorship in a Hollywood bank.

Lewis Stone, a major in the Army Reserve, is active in veterans' organisations, and organiser and commander of a Southern California militia cavalry unit where young men receive training.

Louise Fazenda, since purchasing her ranch in the San Fernando Valley, is active in improvement organizations there, and in co-operative farming bodies, as are Leslie Fenton and Ann Dvorak, Edward Everett Horton, Lloyd Bacon, Buck Jones and Lon Chaney, Jr.

Even little Cecilia Parker has become a public personage. The young Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer actress was appointed by the captain of the Beverly Hills Fire Brigade to head his girls' committee for the Fire Prevention Week drive.

Among directors, W. S. Van Dyke is one of the most active workers in Marine Corps veterans' organizations, and holds a major's commission in the Reserves. He probably belongs to more organizations than any man in Hollywood, ranging from the Royal Geographic Society through various explorers' and adventurers' organizations to social clubs.

Charles F. Riesner is a leader in civic affairs in his home town of Laguna, where he takes a leading part in staging the annual Laguna Festival of Arts.

Players and directors of the screen to-day are, indeed, a distinct and valuable part of their respective communities.

Mr. Pommer, Ufa Director Signs For London

Charlie Chaplin's "Modern Times"

SOVIET FILMS IN LONDON

ERICH POMMER.

In the meanwhile, the London Films are signing fresh contracts with famous film stars and film producers. Only the other day a new contract was signed whereby the services of Erich Pommer, for many years Director General of UFA in Germany, have been secured for this country. The acquisition of Mr. Pommer is one of the greatest gains that the British Film industry has yet achieved. Mr. Pommer was also the founder of the great Continental movement in films, being as he was responsible for such pictures as "Metropolis," "The Last Laugh" "The Neibelung," "Variety," "Walta Dream," "Congress Dances" and the "Blue Angel." Under his guidance a whole generation of International Film Producers and Stars grew up, and the entire success of the last ten years of the German Film Industry, I dare say, may be credited to Mr. Pommer. Thanks to Mr. Alexander Korda his services will in future be available for London Film Productions. And it must be remembered that the British Film Industry needs, more than anything else, producers who are capable of using and developing existing British talent, and Mr. Pommer intends to start his activities by using British film directors. The pictures which will be produced by Erich Pommer will be made at the new London Films' studios at Denham, and an important announcement, I was promised, will shortly be made of the programme.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S MODERN TIMES."

This is a week when it is more tempting to look ahead at some of the new films we are promised than to survey the actual current offerings. For taken all round, the latter are a poor lot. It may be a little early to assess the production values of 1935; but unless we have one or two good "breaks" before Christmas, the average merit will, I think, be found to fall far below that of last year. One picture due in the West End in the latter part of the next month is likely to make a bit of a stir, if only for the name attached to it. This is Charlie Chaplin's "Modern Times," which is said to be flavoured with its creator's own Labour economics. He has had nearly five years in which to catch up with the spirit of the age, as we have seen nothing from him since "City Lights," first shown in March, 1931 in the West End. That revealed the old wistfully romantic Charlie, and contained a few symbolic touches. But there was none of the social criticism, which, I hear, is a strong feature of his "Modern Times." We are asked to look forward to something out of the ordinary in technique, doctrine and entertainment.

SOVIET FILMS.

In Charing Cross a cinema house has become the home of the best Soviet films. Most of these are films of the silent era, but this week a new one which was privately shown, "Port of Five Seas," has for its theme the plan to make inland Moscow a port by linking it by water with five seas. The director, Alexander Lemberg, deals specifically with the building of the White Sea Canal. By means of this ships can go four days as opposed to the seventeen taken by the route round Norway. The film shows every stage in the construction of the canal. It is a straightforward document, with no technical innovations. The canal was made by ten thousand prisoners, guarded and directed by only thirty-seven G. P. U. officials. The success of this daring plan was more striking in the book "The White Sea Canal" than it is in the film. But that is as it should be, for the picture concentrates attention on the canal itself, and one sees it as a contribution to the making of Moscow as a port. That it is only one contribution is never forgotten, and the material is stirring enough to make us wish to see other films of this undertaking. I was not able to see "Port of Five Seas," which lasts half an hour, but I am prepared to accept the opinion expressed above by one of my colleagues who has watched Russian productions with a critical eye.

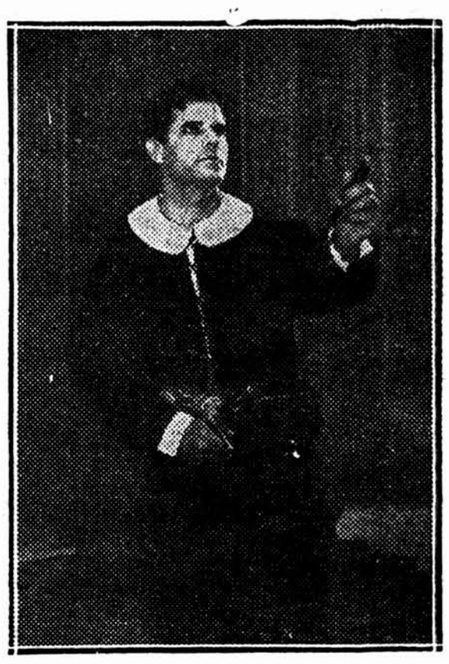
ART NOTES AND EVENTS

(Continued from page 17)

departure from the passive, academic discussions of the Gujarati intelligentsia that has overlooked their existence and rendered them inarticulate. They deplored the apathy of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad towards the claims and aspirations of living artists and registered a strong protest against the nomination by its Reception Committee of Syt. D. B. Kalelkar as president of the art section of the Parishad. They maintained that Syt. Kalelkar had little or no contact with living artists and was not known to be interested in any vital present-day problems of art. They also requested the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad to prepare a scheme for a museum and art gallery of Gujarat to be placed before the public for discussion and suggestions for at least a year.

Artists Resent Misrepresentation

The Gujarati Sahitya Parishad may thus be assured that the alert and enlightened self-respecting artists in Gujarat are neither willing nor prepared to take for granted the many irresponsible things believed to be said and done for them in the name of art in Gujarat. There are many and varied points that have been touched in the correspondence that has appeared in this as well Gujarati papers. It is a welcome sign of active interest in art and artists and is helpful to mark clearly the fallacies, and fantasies, which seem to have supported the nomination—a mere "formal ceremony"—of Syt. Kalelkar. I must reserve the examination till the next week.



Sorab Modi as Hamlet in the Urdu screen version of Shakespeare's famous tragedy, shortly to be released at the Minerva.

Ushered To Fame

Harold Lloyd, who stars in Paramount's "The Milky Way," in his early youth was an usher in the theatre at Elitch's Gardens in Denver where he met many who became his movie associates of later years.

Worry No Longer
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Books And Their Writers

THE MEERUT TRIAL

Hutchinson, one of the accused in the well-known Meerut Case, has just written a book on it—Conspiracy At Meerut. (Allen & Unwin: London. 5sh.). It is not very rigidly confined to the case and, indeed, about the background and the conditions and currents that led to developments ending with arrest of the men to be taken for trial at Meerut, says comparatively not much. The book is more in the nature of impressions of the author's stay in India with the Meerut Case constituting, so to say, the pivot of the story. Of the trial itself Hutchinson has a good bit to say and much of interest and value, as indeed about prison conditions. For one who has gone through the protracted trial, under not easy conditions, he writes about it with considerable detachment. Hutchinson has a fund of humour well in evidence in his accounts of Langford James, Girdharilal, connected with the Defence Committee, a young Gujerati merchant in Bombay, the dentist at Meerut and his dog Proly. He has also a good faculty for observing things with a keen sense of imagination which at times in his amusing accounts of spiders and ants rises perhaps to excessive heights and almost to romantic, when he writes of crocodiles as extremely ferocious and aggressive reptiles that "have been known to raid villages on the banks of the river and to carry away inhabitants," which almost sounds as an invitation for the R.A.F. for some action. In general, the book makes interesting reading. Hutchinson writes in a style reminding one strongly of Aldoux Huxley. Mr. Harold Laski furnishes an introduction to the book.

A. C. N.

A Searching Analysis Of Fascism

A Notable Publication

FASCISM AND SOCIAL REVOLUTION. By Ualme Dutt. (pp. vi-296). (International Publishers of New York).

This excellent volume gives a searching analysis of the origin and character of Fascism. It is based on a close study of the movement in the two or three countries where it is already in operation. Starting with the premise that the mechanical advances of recent times have enormously added to the world's productive capacity, the author goes on to observe how this very increase in our productive capacity has created the problems of modern commercial society, which is collectively and compendiously labelled "Depression." While a century ago, the total mechanical power at the disposal of mankind was less than 650,000 h.p., in 1928, it was estimated to be 390 millions, or an increase of nearly 600 times; and three-fourths of this increase has happened in the present century only. Had this increase been properly managed; had the new energy been carefully socialised and scientifically operated for the common good,—instead of being dissipated in private profit,—life would not be the sorry misfit it is commonly found to be. "With the means that science has already placed at our disposal," said Lord Leverhulme in 1918, "we might provide for all the wants of each of us in food, shelter and clothing, by one hour's work per week for each of us from school age to dotage." But because private greed, individual ignorance and lack of co-ordination, prevent a proper organisation and employment of social energy, the increased wealth leads, not to increased happiness around, but to increased social tension, instability, general unemployment, starvation, and waste of life. However fecund the human race, man's ingenuity seems to be still greater. Hence the mere increase in the world's population, at the rate of hardly 1 per cent annum,—is not a correct explanation of the stagnation in industry and dislocation in trade which we face to-day, and call world depression.

Mr. Dutt perceives that Fascism, like any other social phenomenon, has a double side, and, to be properly treated, needs careful study. It is neither,—exclusively,—the manifestation of brutality, arrogance, militarism and national egotism, which its enemies would paint it to be; nor that sign of a new birth among the nations of the world, a new device to consolidate the forces of a community and rejuvenate its ideals and culture, which its ardent advocates fancy it to be. It is simply a device to solve the modern conundrum how, without arresting the march of mechanical progress, we should nevertheless prevent the disorganisation, dislocation, and dissipation, which the most advanced economic societies of our day exhibit all over the world,—except perhaps in Russia. The dilemma is imminent. Either capitalism must stop increasing productivity, or increasing productivity will destroy capitalism. Fascism, like communalism, is one solution of the problem, and Mr. Dutt shows how unsatisfactory it has already proved itself to be.

Mr. Dutt's study of the "New Economics and Politics" is searching, as it is carefully documented (pp. 42-72); and his final conclusion in that section, that War seems to be the only solution, in a world dominated by ideals of "National self-sufficiency" is impossible to question by any contemporary closely observing the international kaleidoscope. His definition of Fascism is admirably implied in the analysis of conditions which breed this pest. Quoting the definition from the Programme of the Communist International of 1928, he says:—

"Under certain special historical conditions, the progress of the bourgeois, imperialist, reactionary offensive assumes the forms of Fascism.

These conditions are: (1) instability of capitalist relationships; (2) existence of considerable declassed social elements; (3) pauperisation of broad strata of the urban petty Bourgeoisie, and of the Intelligentsia; discontent among the rural petty bourgeoisie; and, finally, (5) the constant menace of mass proletarian action.

In order to stabilise its rule, the bourgeoisie is compelled to an increasing degree to abandon the Parliamentary system in favour of the Fascist system, which is independent of interparty arrangements and combinations." (pp. 88-90) (numbering and paragraphing ours).

This is, next, endeavoured to be established by a study of Fascism in actual operation in Italy, Germany, and Austria (pp. 91-148), which throws illuminating light on that device in practice. Its theory is once again re-examined in another Chapter (pp. 177-223), which serves to crystalise the result of the painstaking study that has been attempted in the preceding pages. On the whole, the work is a most thoughtful analysis of this modern social tendency; and will repay a close study to any student of social phenomena, who is not absorbed entirely in his own local concerns.

K. T. SHAH.

(Continued on page 20)

INDIAN ASTROLOGY

INDIAN ASTROLOGY (Ashtottari and Vinshottari Dashas). By Ramniklal R. Mody, Price Rs. 3 to be had at N. M. Tripathi, Princess Street, Bombay.

The theory of "Dashas" is the characteristic aspect of Hindu Astrology. A "Dasha" is the period during which human life is continually shaped and coloured by the influence of a particular planet. Parashara, the great occultist of ancient India, had known forty-two "Dashas" of which only two are now available for intelligent use. The first "Dasha," "Ashtottari," literally "Eight over Hundred" is based on the hypothesis that the span of human life is hundred and eight years, a number derived by multiplying the number of Zodiacal signs (12) by the number of planets (9). The second "Vinshottari-Dasha" limits the average human life to "twenty over hundred" years, this being reached by multiplying the degrees of a "Nakshatra, 13, 1/3 by the number of planets which is nine. This itself gives the clue that the first, the Ashtottari Dasha, is based on solar months and the second, the Vinshottari, on the "lunar." In point of Days, 103 years of the first and 120 years of the second "Dasha" are equal; both the spans come to 38880 days. This identity, in reference to days, is not a new development; the reviewer himself had known it and had met a few who were aware of this identification and its basic rationale. In opening this book the reviewer had hoped to be told something as regard the variations in results which almost every astrologer meets and almost at every turn when he localizes the periods separately under the two systems and finds them governed by two separate planets, thus showing up not only differing but actually "conflicting" prediction of events. We cannot explain this difficulty by referring to the possible error in the marking of the birth-time; for these variations seem to persist when all such circumstantial error has been studiously eschewed. This is, however, in reference to the actual practice of astrology, and application of the Dashas. The book under review is an excellent introduction to the doctrine of "Dashas" and is as lucid and clear as it is cautious and accurate. Dr. Rele whose keen scholarship in Hindu occultism is well-known writes the Foreword to this book which closes itself also with a reference to his pen. The contents of the book, it may be admitted, are invaluable but the price of Rs. 3 is certainly forbidding.

D. G. VINOD.

"Financial Observer"

The "Financial Observer" is a fortnightly review of Trade, Finance and Insurance published at 2 Church Lane, Calcutta, with annual subscription of Rs. 6. The November issue contains interesting articles on the recent crisis in jute, relief of agricultural indebtedness and maritime trade of Bengal. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, has contributed an instructive article on Planned Economy for India. It is proved that cheap money is not in itself sufficient to raise prices in an agricultural country.

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Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

National Life, Art And Letters—Kinetic Emotions of Community—Our University Mind Is British—The Artist Is Educationist And Prophet—Example from The Punjab—Invitation To Artists—The Gujarati Sahitya Parishad—Protests From Artists—Universal Artists Longue's Exhibition.

Principal Morgan of the McGill University speaking recently to the Westmont Women's Club in London observed that art was vital to society and that its possibilities for guiding social emotions were neglected by educationists. Those responsible for education had, he added, failed to recognise their duty. Emotions were, he maintained rightly, of essential importance "not merely in development of individual personality, but in the growth of that organism, the community." After the Middle Ages art in England succumbed, he pointed out, to the demands of the few. It was "discovered as a source of making money for those ready to exploit it." The Puritan movement in England closed a channel for the satisfaction and the necessary outlet of the emotional life of the people. The heavy drinking of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and the economic exploitation and vulgarity of the nineteenth century were the outcome of that movement of indiscriminate repression of all manifestation of beauty in national life, art and letters.

Art And Common Folk

Art thus, rapidly and inevitably, became "too much disassociated from the life of the common folk and has become too much dependent upon those who can afford it." Things are beginning, to change at varied pace and intensity, on the Continent in America and even in England. As Principal Morgan has pointed out the instruments for propaganda which depend upon appeal to the emotions have increased tremendously in recent years and dictatorships, especially, have realised their vast possibilities for national movements.

We are, however, more British than the British, intellectually. Culturally, we have established our insularity, exclusiveness and orthodoxy more thoroughly and effectively than the proverbially insular British. While the British lion stirs and fixes its gaze on the horizon of the future we still rest content with reminiscent excitement watching the past waggings of its tail.

We Are Apt Pupils

Like the apt pupils of the British we have been, we have neglected our own collective, synthetic outlook on national life, art and letters and adopted, like them, the devastating aftermath of the Puritan fetishes and ascetic reformism. We segregated art and letters from the live impulses of the nation and we are still glorying in and conferring glory on decadent individualism of the British Bohemians represented by such names as those of Oscar Wilde and Aubrey Beardsley. To the Bohemian outlook of decadent individualism in art and letters, there is only one alternative—complete national indifference to the kinetic emotions heightened to scorn by ascetic reformism. And, whatever one might say or think of national education in the abstract, in practice the Universities, alike official and pseudo non-official or national, do maintain the obsolete aim, outlook and objectives of effete British universities

The British Ways

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who, pardonably, scorns "cultural" education as an instrument of unemployment, the advocates of technical training and vocational education who neglect the economic foundations and, education of the people, the ardent aspirants for nationwide uplift who neglect the most potential modern means of educating the illiterate nation and, finally, the reformist who fondly believes he could achieve the impossible by reconciling the obsolete outlook to the modern demands of emancipated humanity by "radical" changes in administrative constitution—all unmistakably reveal the intellectual British tutelage, the British way of looking at national life in unco-ordinated, segregated sections. And, it is these universities despite national disapproval in theory that set the tone, motives and aspirations of the intellectual life of the nation. Their dominant influence is indisputable. We follow the initiative of the British intelligentsia six thousand miles away and sixteen years afterwards.

National Anomalies

How otherwise are we to explain the nation's indifference to the educational possibilities of the film? Worse, how are we to explain the active encouragement from benevolent but irresponsible Congressmen of foreign "educational" film propaganda? What is exactly our excuse for neglecting artists in our nation-wide campaigns of education and uplift? What is the logic of teaching foreign languages and literature, are, if the Universities in India have not yet awakened to the vital literature art and scholarship of the nation's past and the present? What is the use of the antiquarians, who lived possessed of segregated, comfortable, sine cures innocent of all the cultural and art problems which agitate the nation's mind and lead it to despair?

UDAYA SHANKAR RETURNS TO BOMBAY

Kumari Zohara, Syt. Udaya Shankar and Kumari Simkie in a dance item of the "Gay Philanderer". Udaya Shankar will be in Bombay for a week. He opens the season at the Excelsior next Saturday.

Outworn Attitudes

This is a nation which is believed to be aspiring towards freedom. This is a nation which, we have been advertising unceasingly, at home and abroad, because of its especial contribution to modern civilization and happiness of humanity. It claims the attention and respect of outside nations and challenges on that basis, to assert its right to freedom. What is then the point, the sense, of copying and even emulating the outworn national attitudes of the British? What is the meaning of a nation striving for freedom reeching the dead past of a free nation?

It is again the alert Britisher who takes the initiative and sets the example to the ascetic reformist, Puritans content to pour academic scorn on the much-abused existence of the Indian artist and his national services in art.

Invitation To Artists

The competition which Mr. F. L. Bryane, Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction, Punjab, has formulated invites from artists the best picture which "suggests any of the improvement which the various departments of Government are trying to make in village life whether in health, agriculture education of women, sport or in the decrease of litigation would be acceptable."

"Intending exhibitors are to send their work to the Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction, Punjab, Lahore, before 7th January, 1936. Further particulars of the competition may be obtained from his office. Prizes are offered varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150."

It is possible to disapprove, perhaps, the official objective. It is possible, again, to argue that the artist is here the servant and not the educational and prophet he is entitled to be in a free and civilized country. Is it possible, however, to dispute the fact that the artist is not nationally recognised by us even as a useful servant leave alone being respected as a teacher and a prophet of the people?

Universal Arts League Exhibition

The modest exhibition arranged by the Universal Arts League of paintings, potteries and "patolia" designs from Pattan, of leather work and ancient bangles from Gujrati certainly, deserves appreciation. But more creditable was the presence at the meeting of players, from the Gujarati theatre, poets, musicians, artcraftsmen and painters. The scholarly and thoughtful lecture on "Gujarati Literature And Art" which Dr. D G. Vyas, Vice-President of the League, read on the occasion, was helpfully informative, and indicated the research and study that was its solid basis. It must be available to the public in a more permanent form If Dr. Vyas could so succeed, a pamphlet with more detailed references to the pointed information he furnished, last Monday on the unexplored art and cultural wealth of Gujarat would be a twice blessed contribution to the scanty art literature in the language.

The Artists Register Protest

The presence of the artists at the meeting had behind it specific objectives and reason. The resolutions they moved and passed mark an important and healthy

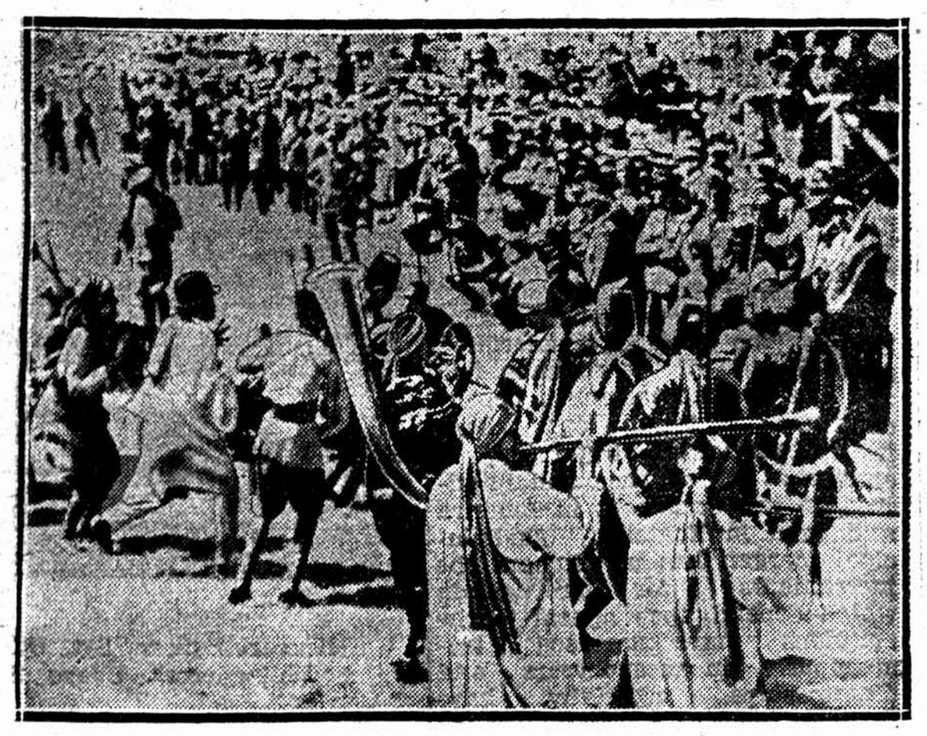
(Continued on page 15)

PICTURES FROM THE ETHIOPIAN WAR FRONT

Italian Colonial (African) soldiers who have gone over to the Ethiopians are seen here shaking hands with their new leaders.

Wounded Ethiopian soldiers being treated by two members of the Ethiopian Red Cross.

Vittorio Mussolini, one of two sons of Mussolini, now flying with "La Desperata" aerial squadron in Ethiopia is shown beside skull and crossbones insignia on his plane's fuselage.



Italian and Colonial troops, in impromptu masquerade, making merry at Adowa in celebration of the capture of the town.

Ethiopian troops, escorted by their wives and families, leaving Harrar for the south.

ACTRESS NAMES

Ten Greatest Gentlemen

Katherine DeMille, young Paramount actress, took up the cudgel recently in defense of Hollywood following a press report from Cannee. France in which Elsa Maxwell, famous authoress and hostess, slighted the gentlemen of the film capital.

After naming "the world's ten greatest gentlemen," Miss Maxwell remarked. 'I suppose there must be some gentlemen in Hollywood, but I never met any."

"Miss Maxwell may have a lot of people in Hollywood," was Katherine DeMille's retort, "but I doubt if she ever got to know any of them, which is evident from her remark."

Miss DeMille then gave her list of Hollywood's ten greatest gentlemen who, she claims, can rank with any on Miss Maxwell's list.

"I would place my father. Cecil B. DeMille, at the head of the list. I do not do this as a dutiful daughter, but from objective judgment, based on my definition of a gentleman."

This definition she gave as "innate charm, breeding, sincerity, culture and democracy."

Under this heading, the second name on her list was James Cagney, followed by Ronald Colman, Director Frank Lloyd, Walt Disney, creator of Mickey Mouse, Boris Karloff, Charles Chaplin, Sir Guy Standing Lewis Stone and George Arliss.

Trisecting An Angle

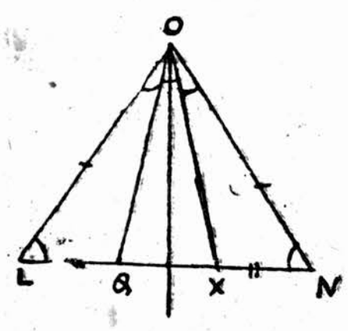
(By Ramesh Chandra Amin, B.A., Baroda)

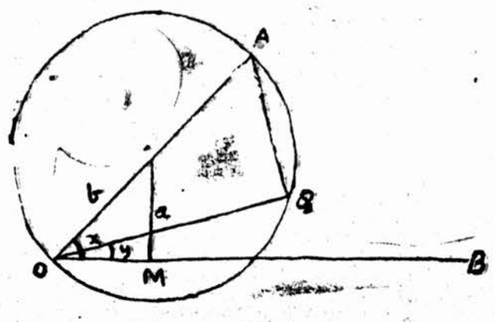
I am very much grieved to see that Mr. Vaidya considers my assumption, namely OQ trisects angle LON if OX trisects the same angle, in disproving Mr. Macknik's method, to be wrong. For the definiteness of the invalidity of my assumption (according to him), he ought to have assured himself after establishing the proof for the same and he would have foreseen his mistake before definitely stating that the assumption was wrong. It seems that being led away by the Trigonometrical proof, he did not try to understand properly the geometrical analysis produced by me. In fact, I had in mind the Trigonometrical proof, but avoided the Trigonometrical anylisis to prefer the geometrical one. The validity of my assumption can be clearly derived from the following explanation which, of course, is not necessary to a good geometrician.

Consider triangles LOQ NOX. ON equals OL, consequently angle L equals angle N and LQ equals NX affirming the assumption to be wrong. Consequently, the validity of the geometrical analysis produced by me to prove the failure of Macknik's method is established without the least shadow of any doubt.

The problem of trisecting an angle has not entirely remained unsolved as Mr. Vaidya states. The problem was first investigated by Nicomedes, the well-known Greek Geometer. He invented a curve of order four which is called the conchoid for the purpose of trisecting an angle. I produce below the method given by him, which though not direct is very interesting.

Let AOB be the angle to be trisected. Let C be the mid point of QA and from C drop perpendicular CM and OB Let OM equal A and CC equal B Through A draw the conchoid R equal to A Cosec plus B with O as the pole and OM as the initial line. With C as centre and





as Q and X are the points of trisection of NL. Whence the two triangles are congruent. Evidently angle NOX equals angle LOQ. Now if OX trisects angle LON, angle LOX is twice angle NOX, i.e., sum of angles LOQ and QOX equals twice angle NOX. But angle NOX equals angle LOQ as I have proved above. Hence angle QOX equals angle NOX. Therefore, sum of angles QOX and NOX equals twice angles NOX, i.e., twice angle LOQ. Or angle NOQ is equal to twice angle LOQ, i.e., OQ trisects angle LON: whence the validity of the assumption follows. Or thus:—

In the triangle LON, ON equals OL. Whence, the triangle is symmetrical about the bisector of angle LON. Now points X and Q are the points of tri-section of the side LN. Therefore, the points X and Q are symmetrical about the bisector. Hence, if OX trisects angle LON, so also does OQ.

Thus, it is quite evident that Mr. Vaidya is totally mistaken in radius equal to OC describe a circle cutting the other branch of the conchoid in Q. Then OQ trisects the angle AOB.

The proof is as follows:—

Let angles AOB and QOM be equal to X and Y respectively. Then OQ equal to A Cosec Y—B as Q is on the lower branch given by R equal to A Cosec Q—B.

New CM equal to A equal to B Sin X

And OQ equal to C\ Cos AOQ equal to 2B Cos (X—Y)

Hence 2B Cos (X—Y) equal to A Cosec Y—B

Y i.e. 2B Cos (X—Y) Sin Y equal to A—B Sin Y B Sin Y

Y ∴ 2 Cos (X—Y) Sin Y equal to Sin X Sin Y

Or Sin (X—Y) equal to Sin Y i.e., X—2Y equal to Y

∴ X equal to 3 Y

Whence OQ trisects angle AOB.

The trisection can also be effected by means of the Trisectrix and other curves of higher order. The problem remains unsolved so far as direct method is concerned.

The Salt Of Wisdom From All Shores

No. 11.—Voices From The Russian Steppes

(By HUCHESHWAR G. MUDGAL, M.A., Columbia).

One who is not afraid of God is not ashamed of men.

He who has not been to the sea does not know how to pray.

Where the devil is impotent he sends a woman.

It is not the position that adorns a man, but the man the position.

Stuff to-day and starve to-morrow.

So many men, so many minds.

If the bird sings too early beware of the cat.

Beware of the fore part of an ox, the hind part of a mule and all sides of a monk.

To join the fox's cunning to the lion's strength.

Counting one's money does not prevent its being lost.

Even on a horseback you cannot ride away from the one who is predestined for you.

You can take from a miser, but you cannot take from the one that has not got any.

A thread from each will make a shirt for he naked.

When the mother dies the father becomes blind.

One who likes to ride must also pull the sleigh.

A word is not a bird; once it is out it cannot be caught.

Then times measure before you cut once.

The man with a full stomach does not understand a hungry man.

One who goes on foot is no comrade to the one on the horse.

Pulled off from one shore, never landed at the other.

The slower one goes the further one gets.

Patience and labour will overcome all obstacles.

With pleasure do we give to others what we do not need ourselves.

It always seems good elsewhere.

A tale is sooner told than the work done.

Where God erects a house of prayer the devil builds a chapel there.

A hen is not a bird, a woman is not a human.

Men meet whilst the hills stand still.

One need neither sow nor reap fools; they grow freely.

Love your wife as you do your own soul, but shake her like a pear tree.

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In commemoration of the self-sacrificing spirit displayed by the late Miss Fujiko Yoshioka, a school teacher who lost her life in trying to rescue school children during last year's typhoon in Japan, in which 2,000 children lost their lives, school children throughout Japan have decided to erect a bronze statue to Miss Yoshioka. The above is a model of the statue executed by Mr. Ryumon Hoda, a noted sculptor.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

RURAL RECONSTRUTION IN INDIA. By Sir M. Vivesveraya, 2nd edition. 1935.)

This is the second and revised edition of a booklet of 26 pages first published in 1931. The booklet contains the outline of a scheme which aims at increasing production and income in the village and at making the villager a better worker. Whether because of the peculiar climatic conditions of the country or because as a nation we are not organized for the production of wealth, the fact is there that about one-fourth of the entire population although capable of working remains idle for the greater part of the year and that among the remaining number also there is an alarming amount of underemployment. The result, as Sir M. Visvesvaraya describes it is poverty beyond any knowledge which Western nations have of it. The scheme aims primarily at increasing production in villages by increasing production from agriculture, by extending subsidiary occupations and industries. And by increasing the hours and output of work as practised by the village communities. This is to be achieved by increasing the efficiency of the villager. by initiating a system of home discipline. by providing for vocational or occupational training and by extending educational facilities as widely as local resources might permit.

How is this object to be achieved? Sir M. Visvesvarya draws on his experience of and observations in various countries particularly Japan and his main proposal is the formation of village improvement associations and councils for villages or groups of villages. It should be the business of these associations and councils to organize the village communities to increase production. For this purpose the increase in the income of families and village unity should be calculated from year to year by maintaining family income registers. village income registers and progress registers. Besides compiling and maintaining statistics, it will be the duty of the counsils or associations to carry on propaganda to educate the people in rural economics and to take active measures to stimulate increase in production.

All this postutates educational and administrative facilities of various types. The question arises naturally to what extent such facilities are obtainable in India. Villages in Japan enjoy a degree of self-government inconceivable under our present bureaucratic dispensation which tends to suppress local initiative and enterprise. And even if our Government agrees to grant a large measure of self-government to our villages. will it place at their disposal the resources required to undertake schemes of education and economic organization? In the Japanese villages as Sir M. Visvesvaraya notes, nearly 60 per cent. of the local taxes are spent on educational institutions in the village itself. What an insignificant proportion of the taxes collected from our rural areas is spent in those areas in India? The formation of village councils and associations and the collection and examination of statistics of production and income are both important requisites in any programme of rural reconstruction. but no real progress can be achieved unless the policy of the government undergoes a radical charge So that villages enjoy real autonomy in the management of their local affairs and the contributions they make to the State treasury are made available in increasing the facilities for education, in adding to the amenities of rural life and in aiding the economic organization of the villagers.

DEATH OF PATROL LEADER ADI N. MASTER

(From A Correspondent.)

Bombay scouts must have learnt with regret of the sad and untimely denise of patrol leader Adi N. Master of 15th Bombay Marazban Group (the Bharda New High School Group). In him the

LATE ADI N. MASTER

Scout world loses a promising lad and a keen scout. Patrol Leader Master was born on 20th July 1919. He matriculated from the Bharda New High School with brilliant results at the age of 14. He passed his First Year Arts examination of the Elphinstone College and was studying in the Royal Institute of Science when his promising career was cut off.

Patrol Leader Adi Master got his first class badge and was just going to be the King's Scout. Last summer he carried away the Best Patrol Leaders' Prize in the Patrol Leaders' training camp organised by the Bombay Boy Scouts local association. He was very well spoken of by his brother scouts.

In his honour his own group dipped the scout flag in presenting the last honours. May his soul rest in peace.

"Message Of Life Insurance".

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reviewing my book "the Vimano Sandesh" in the Sunday edition of your paper (1:12:35), your reviewer writes thus:

"The author deserves congratulations for being able to publish the second edition of this book (Message of Life Assurance) just after one year of his publishing the first edition. Herein lies the proof of the value of the book etc."

There is a slight error in this. The book was first published in the beginning of May 1935. The second revised and enlarged edition was published in the beginning of October 1935. Hence the second edition was published "just after five months" (and not one year) of "my publishing the first edition." The months of publication of each edition are printed on the book.—Yours, etc.,

MANIBHAI DESAI.

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Irish Athletic Movement

Brief History Of Stirring Events Which Preceded Birth Of G. A. A.

We publish below by arrangement with Messrs. Yeshanand and Co., publishers of "Irish Athletic Movement" by Mr. Indulal Yajnik, an interesting excerpt surveying the stirring events which immediately preceded the inauguration of the Gaelic Athletic Association, the premier sporting organisation of Ireland, which celebrated its Golden Jubilee last year).

"Until then everything was lonely and stagnant in the land, and the young men in their idle hours loitered in dull fashion by the street and fence corners... In a few months how different things became! The country was soon humming with interest and activity, the ambitions of the young men were aroused, every parish had its newly formed Hurling or Football Team prepared to do or die 'for the honour of the little village.'"—Father Dollard on Ireland before and after the birth of the Athletic Association.

James Finton Lalor, one of the leading lights of the young Ireland Movement of 1847, had issued a fervent appeal to Irish peasants. His words bore fruition earlier than the cultural call of Davis. Michael Davitt, who drudged in his boyhood as a labourer in a British factory near Manchester and was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for his Feinian activities in his early twenties, decided during his American tour in the eighties of the last century to rally all Irish Parties to a common fight on the land question. The Land League was launched in 1879 with the support of some Feinians in America and the Irish Parliamentary Party at home.. Parnell, who was presently to become the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party in the British House of Commons was elected the first President of the new League. Starting under the very best auspices, the League carried on a raging propaganda among the half starved peasants of Ireland, who were only waiting for a strong lead. Before even a year had run out, several British landlords were compelled by the rising tide of discontent to reduce the pressure of rent on their tenants. Within a couple of years the Land League achieved a far more striking success than all the constitutional agitation and secret revolutionary activities carried ow during the past fifty years. Though Davitt, Parnell and other leaders of the Land League were clapped in jails in 1881, the British Prime Minister, Gladstone, was compelled to introduce the first of a series of laws that finally destroyed the whole fabric of British feudalism that had been reared in Ireland during centuries past.

"The land wars, properly interpreted," wrote the Irish Press last year on the completion of fifty years of the Gaelic Athletic Association, "were nothing less than a war of independence, a national insurrection. In that decade before the Parnell split.....Ireland thrilled to the same feelings, the men and women hardened themselves to the same endurance and self-sacrifice as were asked of the republican men and women of the years before and after 1916. The whole nation was then...in a state of exaltation. At such an hour sensitive minds everywhere see into the future with a strange and accurate provision." Thus did the instantaneous success of the Land War give birth to a new hope and faith of the reconquest and resurgence of Ireland. How otherwise could an humble schoolmaster and a couple of minor journalists sow the seed of the Irish Athletic Movement in 1884—the seed which has now grown into a mighty tree with branches reaching out in all directions?

National Games Fast Dying

While Irish peasants were winning back their natural rights over the soil of their fathers, "the national games, language, music and dances were fast disappearing where they had not already disappeared. Only the dry bones of Irish nationalism remained." If education in Ireland was then controlled by Government, athletics were controlled by the anti-national and snobbish clique of an English Association which virtually excluded the masses from such foreign sport competitions as existed then. The national games of the Irish were dead or fast dying. The Municipal laws of most towns prohibited the playing of indigenous games which maintained a feeble and precarious hold on the countryside.

But the nation that had already snatched the first victories in the Land War and was determined to be free as well as Irish to the core, could not allow this state of things to continue for long. The great moment had come at last for the beginning of the Irish renaissance and the appearance of its first fruits.

On October 11, 1884, an article appeared in the "United Ireland" then edited by William O'Brien, M. P. under the unassuming heading "A Word about Irish Athletics." The writer of the article, one Michael Cusack, who kept a school in Dublin, issued a call to the people to take the management of athletics into their own hands and "promote every form of athletics which is peculiarly Irish and remove with one sweep everything foreign in the present system."

A week later, Maurice Davin, then retired from athletics but still honoured as the greatest athlete in Ireland, wrote to the same paper warmly approving of Cusack's high objective.

Historic Gathering

On the 27th October, Cusack issued a general circular from his humble school at 4 Gardiner Place Dublin requesting attendance at "a meeting which will be held at Thurles (County Tipperary) on November 1, to take steps for the formation of a Gaelic Association for the preservation and cultivation of our National Pastimes and for providing rational amusement for Irish people during their leisure hours." The circular was signed by Davin and Cusack and was published in the "United Ireland." It was also sent to all the Nationalist leaders and others who had already evinced keen interest in the movement. The selection of an insignificant county town like Thurles would appear astonishing at first sight. But as an "Old Crock" has explained, "Dublin was not considered suitable for the launching of the Association as there was a well founded bias in the Provinces against athletic bodies founded in Dublin, especially when the proposed Association wanted to draw all its strength from the country districts."

On the 1st November the preliminary meeting was duly held in the billiard-room of the historic Hayes' Hotel in Thurles. Men less firm and determined than Cusack and Davin, might have been terribly depressed by the paucity of the numbers that attended the meeting. For only seven persons were present in all, or five besides the two convenors. These five were John Power, editor of the Leinster "Leader"; P. J. O'Ryan a practising solicitor St. George Macarthy, a fine athletic but a member of the Police Force; J. K. Bracken, a contractor by trade and John Mc Kay, reporter of the "Cork Examiner." The proceedings began with the election of Davin to the Chair.

Poor as the meeting was in point of numbers and in the few letters of apology received from those who could not attend, the gathering was cheerful and relished Cusack's flying shafs of barbed sarcasm at the expense of the few who promised 'to be there without fail.' Davin, in the course of the discussion, emphasised his faith in the desire of the people to come forward 'in mass support' of the new Association. Cusack attached great importance to the letter which he had received from Michael Davitt and the assurance of support he had got from him, some time previously. Davitt, in the letter which was read to the meeting, advocated the revival of the ancient festivals open to all the Celtic races for competition in sport, music, poetry and rhetoric a proposal which was realised exactly forty years later.

The meeting then resolved to establish "a Gaelic Association for the Preservation and Cultivation of National Pastimes" Davin was elected first President and Cusack, Power and McKay were elected Secretaries. It should be explained here that all Irishmen and Irishwomen who are proud of the ancient language, culture and civilization of their Celtic, race, prefer to call themselves Gaels. This Association was therefore aptly called Gaelic to mark the cultural renaissance which it heralded in the country.

Objects Defined

The development of Irish games and the physical regeneration that it would bring about were designed from the very beginning to serve as the most effective means of fostering an all round national regeneration. As the present Secretary of the Association wrote last year, "this national athletic body was set on foot with a two-fold object; (1) The revival and development of National games and national athletics and (2) The Union of such development with the ideal for full national expression, physical political and intellectual." Michael Davitt, the author of the Land League and of the most powerful political agitation witnessed in Ireland since the days of Daniel O'Connell, set the nationalist seal on the new Association by sending his letter of sympathy and support to the first meeting. Parnell, the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, followed Davitt soon afterwards by agreeing to be one of the first partons of the new body. It was left, however, to the redoubtable Archbishop Croke to bring out the full significance and purpose of the Association in a letter that he wrote on the 8th of December consenting to become the first patron of the new Association. And we make no apology for quoting his flaming words which have inspired two generations of Irish Nationalists to the present day:

"One of the most painful reflections that, as an Irishman, I am compelled to make in connection with the present aspect of things in this country is derived from the ugly and irritating fact, that we are daily importing from England, not only her manufactured goods, which we cannot help doing, but together with her fashions, her accents, her literature, her dances, and her manifold mannerisms, her games also and her pastimes, to the utter discredit of our own grand national sports and to the sore humiliation, I believe, of every genuine son and daughter of the old land.

"Ball playing, hurling, football kicking...(and other games mentioned above) may now be said to be not only dead and buried but in several localities to be entirely forgotten and unknown.

Effiminate Follies

"And what have we got in their stead? We have got such foreign and fantastic field sports, as lawn tennis, polo, croquet, cricket and the like—very excellent, I believe and health giving exercises in their way, still not racy of the soil, but rather alien on the contrary to it, as are indeed, for the most part the men and women who first imported and still continue to patronise them.

"And unfortunately it is not our national sports alone that are held in dishonour and are dying out, but even our most suggestive national celebrations are being gradually effaced and extinguished one after another as well.....

"Indeed if we continue travelling for the next score years in the same direction that we have been going in for some time past, condemning the sports that were practised by our fore-fathers, effacing our national features as though we were ashamed of them, and putting on with England's stuffs and broadcloths, her masher habits and other effiminate follies as she may recommend, we had better at once and publicly abjure our nationality, clap hands for joy at the sign of the Union Jack and place 'England's red' exultantly above the green.

"Deprecating as I do any such consummation, and seeing in your society of athletes something altogether opposed to it, I shall be happy to do all for it that I can, and authorise you now formally to place my name on the role of your patrons.

"In conclusion I earnestly hope that our national journalists will not disdain in future to give suitable notices of these Irish sports and pastimes which your society means to patronise and promote, and that the masters and pupils of our Irish colleges will not henceforth exclude from their athletic programme such manly exercises as I have just referred to and recommended."

This historic letter has fittingly been known as the "Charter of the Gaelic Athletic Association" and its publication placed the new body immediately in the fore-front of the National movement of the day.

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Your Mother Or Your Wife-Who Comes First?

FILIAL LOVE MUST BE SUBDUED

It is a truism that married life creates problems of the most complicated nature. Being a married man myself I know very well what it is to love my wife. She is my partner in life and whatsoever is her sentiment must needs be mine too.

But often I feel the weight of another very potent influence—the maternal power. It is then that I awake to a full consciousness of the filial affection and duty I owe to my mother. All at once I realise that without her I could not have been born, and what is more painful still, I could not have lived to be a husband. For the sake of my mother, therefore, I must be prepared to sacrifice even the choicest treasure I possess.

But then, there is my wife whom I consider a part of mine and to whom my responsibilities are infinitely more varied. She is the very soul of my being—a fountain-head whence spring the sweet and balmy waters which keep my days running smoothly one after the other. In her absence I can only imagine myself with horrer leading a nameless existence of the exile.

Indeed there is a keen conflict waging within me between these two loyalties and since I am convinced that it is well-nigh impossible to reconcile them, I am personally inclined to put the force of my judgement on the side of my marital obligations. When a couple is united in marriage the wife forms a living union with her husband and they both share each other's pleasures or pains with the same unbending constancy.

Of course, filial love is in itself blessed, for it has something of the Divine in it. It is even a smiling virtue of the saints. He who fails to respect his mother pays her with the blackest ingratitude. There is an enduring tenderness in the love of a mother for her son. Until he attains the age of reason and maturity she ministers to his well-being and consoles him in his afflictions and therefore, his loyalty to her should be all the more boundless. But where this comes into conflict with the marital love and duty I am of the opinion that filial love should be subdued. Surely, the wife must be given the foremost place in the affections of her husband.

It is on account of the failure to understand this delicate relation in which the wife stands to her husband that many a home has been irreparably wrecked. Much human suffering could be avoided if only men knew how to love their wives.—Yours etc.,

CAMILO NORONHA.

Bombay.

HE HAS DISCOVERED KEY TO HAPPINESS

"Your mother or your wife"—this is the problem which every husband has to solve. I had to find it out for myself though late. I had an overwhelming admiration for my mother. I adored her more than my wife. I consulted her oftener than my life partner.

This pained her. This killed her joy and romance. Yet she stuck to me through thick and thin. She tried her best to make me realize my mistake. At first she was unsuccessful. But that did not dampen her enthusiasm. She tried again and again. At last she succeeded. I separated from my parents.

I am happy now. I will not part with my wife for all the riches in the world. I am carefree as soon as I am with her after the toil-some day. I find her more sympathetic and considerate than my mother. She is always ready to help me and cheer me in my difficulties. Indeed she is my staff to lean upon in troublesome times.

I have discovered the key to happiness. I have discovered that as soon as a man married, he enters a new world, different from the one in which he was brought up. Then onwards he must love his wife more than his mother.

I have found that it is the wife who makes a home bright and happy. It is she who makes the sweetest, cheerful places that her husband can find refuge in. It is she who sustains him in his career and exercises a powerful influence on his views.

ELEKIEL M. A. JACOB.

BOMBAY.

MOTHER IS 'FIRST', WIFE IS 'BEST'

Since the choice is very very difficult and your worthy decision invariably results in an irreparable loss when drawn in that tense moment, I repeat to you as from a son to son—"Give unto Caesar that which is Caesar's and unto God that which is God's." Mother is the source of life, comforter of the afflicted and light of the universe. A mother is an emblem of happiness to the home, and an indispensable asset to the child. A mother is a priceless jewel whose value ever increases after death for there cannot be another. For these and many other reasons mother comes 'first' and her love for you is backed by purity, inflamed by the pangs of sacrifice and sorrow, you being a part and parcel of her.

Wife, is your 'best' for she is your half and an invaluable asset of your home, and her love for you is backed by sacred obligations bound under the law of matrimony. And while you are torn between the two, the 'first' and the 'best', let tact be your watchword before you embark on the ship of your choice, and let your return journey be on the ship you did not take.

Should you, however, fail in your tactics and the weather looks stormy, abandon your trip for the same reason and you will have served both, mother and wife; and while I have reasons to believe your mother will justify your course of action, your wife will submit to your worthy decision and school herself to your better judgment in the university of time, as mother and wife understand best their inner calls for son and husband.

"SONNIEBOY."

Bombay.

CONCILIATION IS IMPOSSIBLE

Although a concilation between the two loyalties is very desirable, yet it is impracticable and unnatural. As the conditions are to-day in the Indian society, it would be advisable not to waste our energy and time in bringing harmony between these two loyalties. The mother from the childhood of her son considers him as her property. When her son is married the mother wants that the son should be as loyal and dutiful to her as before. Is this possible? On the contrary, the man is tired of his mother's love by this time, and desires to throw his hidden love on somebody else. The conflict begins from this stage of man's life.

Generally, the mother is of the old and orthodox type, while the wife is of the most modern and refined fashion. Do you think there can be any adjustment by the married man in such circumstances? I think it is impossible and unnatural.

Some people might suggest that change of attitude of the members of a family might solve the problem, but can this change of attitude itself be under modern conditions?

In my opinion, instead of wasting my energy in bringing such adjustment the best way for the married man would be to leave his mother (at some sacred place like Benares if possible) and arrange for her livelihood there and live himself with his wife separately to avoid any conflict. The mother who is an old woman in most of the cases would gladly like such arrangement, and the wife would too be happy.

A. VIRAM.

LUCKNOW

YOUR MOTHER OR YOUR WIFE—WHO COMES FIRST?

Result Of Competition

The prize of Rs. 10, which we offered last month for the most convincing letter on the subject of the choice between the two loyalties—filial love and filial duty, on the one hand, and marital love and marital duty, on the other—which most married men are, sooner or later, called upon to face, has been awarded to Mr. Camilo Noronha, the writer of the first among the letters published to-day on this page. There are a few more letters, sent by our readers, which have been found by us to be sufficiently interesting to merit publication. They will be published in our issue of Sunday next.—Ed. "B. C."

HIS "LITTLE GIRL" IS AN 'ANGEL'

I am not laying down a principle for general guidance nor do I pretend to set up a precept for universal acceptance. There may be men who are blessed with a mate who has a "tongue like a tang" (as Shakespeare says in "Tempest") 'go hang'. Their better half may be capricious, militant and aggressive,, or, (as it often happens when the lady comes of a richer family) superidr and snobbish. In such a case the mother must needs be protected.

Personally I stand by my wife. That is because, on most matters I agree with her than with my mother. Going into the likely causes of a rupture between my mother and my mate, it may be, that my mother objects to her daughter-in-law going to school. It may be also she does not like the idea of her walks with her husband. She does not relish the way the girl wears the saree or makes-up her hair. She may disapprove of her want of orthodoxy and her cosmopolitan outlook. It is obvious that when separation is based on such issues, I can as little live with my mother as she can live with my wife.

Next, I have abundant faith, in the good sense and sweet temper of my little girl. I know that she will show (as she must) the uttermost consideration for my mother's feelings and susceptibilities. I am almost certain that she will prevent the unpleasant necessity of having to choose between herself and my mother. But since we are speaking under a presumption, I am sure, that if the bitter choice is to be forced on me, it will not be because my Angel has not strained her utmost to avoid it.

There is a more general reason too. Young men need their wife more than their mother. It is humbug to deny that. It is but right and natural that it should be so. It is easy to grow sentimental about a mother. Nobody denies that through her pain we came into the world, and by her love we live. That, and her age, should be enough of a reason for being loyal to her. But it need not mean that we are either cruel or disloyal to her if we obey the call of youth, of Nature, and prefer our wives to our mothers, especially when we know, as I do that such preference is as painful to the wife as it is to the man.

MENA.

CHANGE IN SOCIAL SYSTEM NECESSARY

The establishment of harmony between loyalty to one's wife and loyalty to one's mother is very essential. To study this problem and find remedies for it, we shall have to go to the root of the conflict itself.

The attitude of the mother towards her son is largely the outcome of her social environment. As restrictions have grown round the woman in India, her mental outlook is limited with the result that 'motherhood' is the only thing which gives some meaning to her existence. Secondly, we are in a state of transition between social slavery and individual freedom. The modern wife wants to assert her separate individuality, her self-expression and freedom of action in the management of household affairs. She no longer desires the 'puppet state', but a state of equal partnership. Then again, however great and enduring the influence of mother's love in the life of a man may be, the man, if he is allowed to be 'himself', will search for a free life of his own and construct it in his own fashion.

Now these tendencies of the modern times raise the issue of the conflict. It is really a pity for the sons and husbands of Indian mothers and wives respectively to be perpetually torn between rival loyalties. Most of them spend their whole life in securing the necessary adjustment.

The solution of the problem is an easy one if there is a change in the attitude of the mother, wife and the married man on the one hand; and a change in our social environment on the other. The mother should recognise the status of her daughter-in-law and rationalise her emotional life in relation to her son; the wife on her part should pay due regard to her mother-in-law and understand the true meaning of freedom; and the married man on his part should not be led away by passionate love. We shall have to remodel our society in such a way as to raise the status of the woman in society.

If the above changes are brought

(Continued on page 27)

A Page About Women

SUITABILITY BEFORE STYLE

Suitability sets a standard for the Woman of the House, for it goes before style.

* * * *

If you cannot afford a lot of clothes, keep to plain dark coats and skirts and ring the changes with a wise use of accessories—a few good blouses and hand-knit jumpers, for instance.....

* * * *

Keep to brown and black shoes and handbags and let your hats not be models, but copies of models.

* * * *

Let suitability rule the home too. Have the furniture and furnishings in harmony with your home life, so that the family may be comfortable and not afraid to move for fear they'll spoil something.

250 PEOPLE KISS THE BRIDE

Wedding In Mountain Hamlet

As the first bride for 28 years to be married in St. Peter's Anglican church in the mountain hamlet of Dargo, Victoria, Peggy King had to submit to the ordeal of being kissed by each of the 250 people present. The ceremony lasted thirty minutes. Every home in the district sent its quota of eatables to the reception afterwards, states Austral News.

WEDDED BY ORDER

Refia Ahmed, claimed as Turkey's loveliest girl, arranged to attend the Brussels Beauty Contest. Furious, her peasant "fiance," Selim, wrote to Kemal Ataturk, the Dictator, who had the girl arrested and ordered her to marry Selim the following day. As they went away, he slipped £700 into Refia's hand as a wedding present.

USES OF LEMONS

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Lemon juice helps remove ink stains from the fingers.

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DON'T KEEP BEAU WAITING

Vienna Psychologist Also Warns Against Marrying Man To "Save" Him

The girl who keeps her beau waiting on the corner in the rain isn't the girl to marry, Dr. Alfred Adler, famed Viennese psychologist, advised modern youth at Chicago last month.

Even when it isn't raining, a boy should beware of the maid who "stands him up" or is late for a "date," the former associate of Dr. Sigmund Freud declared.

For, he warned, such tricks are sure signs. The girl is more interested in herself than in her escort, and that would ruin any wedding.

It's just as bad, the psychologist said, for a girl to wed a youth "to save him."

It would make no difference whether she saved him from being "sick, a gambler a loafer, or from a lower level," Dr. Adler said—her motive would be the same: A desire for adoration.

"She thinks he would always be grateful: would always look up to her," he said. "And no human can bear to look up always."

Marriage failures are due, the Vienna savant said, to the fact that "both parties are expecting and no body giving."

Successful marriages he described as unions were "each is more interested in the other than in himself."

"Going to marry the widow are you?" S'pose you know she has a child?"

"Er yes; but I don't see it's any business of yours!"

"Isn't it just? I'm it."

IS BIRTH CONTROL DESIRABLE?

The Society for the Study and Promotion of Family Hygiene offers through this journal a prize of Rs. 25 to be called the Margaret Sanger Prize for the best essay on the subject of the desirability or otherwise of resort to artificial appliances to control the birth-rate. The award of this prize will be made by us in consultation with Mrs. Sanger.

A further prize of Rs. 10 will be awarded to the author of the second best essay received by us.

The essays should, in no case, exceed 300 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the Office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 18th December, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 29th December, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N.B.:—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the essays submitted by the competitors.

HOUSEWIFE'S CORNER

No iron or tin should be allowed to come into contact with raw fruit. It should be prepared with a silver or steel knife and stirred with a wooden spoon.

To distinguish linen from cotton, moisten the tip of the finger, and when applied to linen it will show immediately on the other side, whereas it will take a few seconds to soak through cotton.

Wash silk stockings as soon as possible after removing them, as perspiration weakens the silk and so it is more likely to wear.

Massage along the eyelid may often stop a sty which is just appearing from coming to a head. Then disinfect the finger by dipping in boric lotion.

Enamel-lined pots should be allowed to cool a little before putting cold water in them, as enamel is easily cracked by varying temperatures.

Fine lace can be secured more firmly if it is gathered along the top edge, bound, and then faggot-stitched to the hem of the garment.

A little cornflour can be used instead of starch for stiffening small articles.

Preserves are often too rich for small children. Jelly spread thinly on bread and butter is an excellent substitute and is very satisfying.

Apple Chutney

A good chutney can be made without tomatoes.

3 lbs. sour apples.
1 lb. sultanas.
1½ lb. brown sugar.
1 tablespoonful of crushed mustard seed.
2 lemons.
½ or 1 lb. onions.
2 teaspoonfuls of ground ginger.
Salt and pepper.

Vinegar to mix—about 1 pint.

Peel apples and onions. Cut in pieces. Mince the whole lot or else chop finely, though you can leave a few lumps as I have indicated in the last recipe. Grate the lemons and then extract the juice. (Always grate first, because you can get a grip on the lemons—once they are squeezed out can't.) Turn all into a pan or pot. Simmer slowly until well cooked. Pot up and leave it for two months to come to full flavour.

About the cooking of chutneys. I am in favour of long slow cooking. From two to four hours are not too much. Watch that it doesn't burn at the later stages.—N. M. in "Irish Press."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FIRST RLY. JOURNEY

References to Queen Victoria's first railway journey were made at the Great Western Railway centenary banquet in London last night. The Prince of Wales said, "When Queen Victoria, in June, 1842, made her first journey by train from Slough to Paddington and even declared she had enjoyed it wide circles in Britain sustained a serious shock, and men and women shook their heads far more than they did when, some years ago, I began to use the aeroplane as a convenient way of getting about the country."

Sir Robert Horne said that Queen Victoria travelled in the first eight-wheeled railway coach in existence. When a new coach was built for her in 1850 it carried on the roof a signal of disc and cross-bar which was operated from within the coach by the Queen. She was able to indicate by this means whether she wished the train to stop or to go faster or more slowly. A servant who travelled on the tender seated under a hood was able to observe the royal signals and to establish communication with the engine-driver.

HUSBANDS SCORED

Their Cookery Pretensions Come In For Several Rating

Husbands with a flair for amateur cooking, who think they can rattle a frying pan with just as good results as the women, came in for a liberal roasting from women who ought to know something about it.

"Men are just headline cooks," said Miss Edith Barber, of New York, Director of the American Dietetic Association's Department of information. "Worse than that," she added, "the men never went to wash the dishes."

"Men who say they are awfully goood cooks always have one dish in their repertoire. But the meals they cook are always the same—no variety."

"They prefer to prepare meals in a chafing dish in the parlor or on the dining table," she said, "They don't like to have their light hidden under a bushel."

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Simply send us a Post Card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And we shall send you by V.P.P. for Rs. 1|4|- only Postage extra a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months, showing among other things profit and loss in business promotions, transfer and reduction in service, births, marriages happiness and other bodily ailments. Directions will also be sent to safeguard yourself from the coming evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of our prophecies. Correct answers to any five questions for Rs. 1|4 only. Postage extra.

Note.—A reward of Rs. 100 shall be awarded to any one challenging our statement.

PROFESSOR G. SHUNKER, Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

Should Women Stop Painting Their Faces?

The following are some of the interesting letters received by us on the subject "Should Women Stop Painting Their Faces?" in addition to those already published by us in our issue of Sunday last.

PAINTING, YES, BUT ONLY AS LAST RESORT

Why do women paint? Ask any average woman and she'll reply—"Oh! Fashion I suppose—and I think I look much better—Don't I?"

A woman is like a flower, and what flower in its type is not beautiful, when left alone—where and how it grows. But when a flower lacks natural nourishments for its beauty, or is in an unnatural sphere, then artificial means restore it to beauty, grace, and fragrance. From this one can see that a woman is justified in 'making herself up" when her environment and her physical appearance are such that a little "Tit-a-vation" here and there would be appreciated everywhere.

Then to look at the other side, a woman who paints herself in order to appear beautiful, fails. For beauty is in the expression and not in the appearance and to hide the natural and the truth is deception. There is a form of pleasure in deception, but eventually it is hideous, for the woman tries to depict herself in an unnatural vision, and only to those who are blind is she beautiful.

The woman who paints herself because others do the same and "'tis the fashion", is very empty and shallow When she tries to satisfy dame public which is never satisfied, then her gains are only her pains. One can hardly see why deception and make-up are admired and sought after, ior it is false, distasteful and ugly. But truth alone is beautiful, however, much it may hurt.

A man does not love a woman for the sake of her nose or the colour of her hair, but loves the nose or the colour of the hair because of the woman.

We have seen then that women who paint themselves for beauty and fashion, find that their efforts are superfluous and only achieve a false representation. The only reasonable excuse for painting is for the woman who touches herself up after being deprived of every means by Nature to bring her natural physical attraction. To resort to unnatural taints and so to deceive oneself and others is—"a sad plight."

W. E. M.

Hubli.

CHEMISTRY OF COSMETICS

We hope that the girls of Cumberland will not take the words of His Holiness too seriously and proceed to gratify him further by leaving their bodies as well as God made them. We can understand a clergyman saying,—"God made Adam and set him on the pole to dry", but when it comes to a question of "cosmetics we feel like offering him the seat.

Skin is not a mere covering. It is a versatile friend helping us in many capacities in our biological existence. It is at once protective, excretory, tactile and sensory. It also regulates body temperature. Thus it is that its preservation has always been of prime concern to man.

Our static ancestors used soapnut to clean their bodies. We, their dynamic descendants, have invented the chemical soap to suit modern conditions. It is not, however, within our scope to discuss their relative merits. Yet, we have to mention on purpose the one, perhaps the only one, flaw in the soap, and that is, it powerfully attacks the stratum cornum and after dissolving the keratin exposes the rest of the delicate skin to the ravages of germal affections. It is to combat this danger that cosmetics have to be used. If a proper choice is made, these protect the skin wonderfully. We in India know how fond our ladies are of painting their complexions with termeric. It is an age-long custom which if practised properly is sure to bestow exquisite cheeks.

Then again, we have developed an art which our ancestors scarcely knew, viz.,—Kissing. Kissing is a medium both of love and infection. Hence, it is both divine and dirty. Once more, cosmetics play an important role—they minimise the dangers of romantic and filial osculations on one hand and on the other enhance their rapture.

MASUD A. Z. SHERIFF.

Bombay.

PAINT NEARLY COST HER HER MARRIAGE

Very often we see a most fascinating picture of the prettiest goddess. A masterpiece of sheer imagination! But here was Kamala, a real, living picture of a goddess, with youth's glow and charm shining on her face and on her body.

She was to be married to Kant within a fortnight. In the meanwhile she blundered into the folly of painting her face, and rouging her tempting bow-like lips, thus marring her natural beauty.

By this action she felt very pleased with herself and thought that she looked marvellously attractive. Eagerly she awaited Kant's arrival, for this would be a great surprise for him.

A great surprise it was indeed for Kant! He was shocked beyond words, but composing himself, he held his tongue and on some pretext went off early.

The wedding date passed by, followed by other fixtures to the same effect. Gradually he saw her less and less.

When the whole world was at her feet why did Kant behave so? How could he live without her? At last, out of humiliation, she went to him to demand an explanation.

He received her coldly and when asked why he wouldn't marry her, he said, "Look at yourself in the mirror and spare me the answer." She looked and what did she find! Her lotus-like eyes with natural long-pointed eyebrows seemed picturesque for they were kept as God had made them. But the cheeks and lips gave the appearance of something that is vague and exciting to an unhealthy mind.

When looking at her without the paint, deep respect penetrated one's soul and represented a vivid picture of virtues. One would crave to death to possess so good a person till death.

Ashamed, Kamala cleansed her face. Clinging to Kant she asked, "Will you marry me now, sweetest?"

"If you promise never to touch those things."

Mrs. P.G. MERCHANT.

Bombay

RUIN OF MARRIED LIFE

The desire to look beautiful is born of a natural instinct common to women of all ages and countries. As the idea of beauty differs among different races, so also do the means adopted by women of these races vary, and the excruciating ordeals, which women sometimes undergo, are astonishing, indeed.

The instinct to excel in beauty being so strong in women, they must be conceded the privilege of gratifying it to the same extent as they would any other natural impulse or desire; but it would be imprudent and wrong to indulge to excess.

How far this beauty craze, whether it consists in painting the cheeks, lips and eyebrows, or takes any other form, is admisssible, will depend on the intention with which it is indulged in. There certainly is no objection to a woman painting herself with a view to cover some blemish in her complexion or features, or to look charming, but to attach undue importance to mere looks betrays a vain and shallow mind.

Some women, knowing that men fall an easy prey to a pretty face, concentrate wholly on their make-up, and neglect all other virtues and qualities. They forget that the problem of retaining a husband is far more difficult than that of getting one, and they soon learn to their bitter cost, that their painted faces have only attracted men as fickle and shallow as themselves. The victims of these painted dolls also discover, when the glamour of beauty has faded away, that their partners in life are sadly lacking in the sterling qualities of heart and head, which spell success and happiness in married life. Then begins the rub.

The lesson to be drawn from this, leaving aside the fact that painting is injurious to the skin, is that external beauty is not of much consequence. What really matters is the possession of those intrinsic qualities which go to build up a fine character.

R. F. NAZARETH.

Nagpur.

HABIT IS WHAT MATTERS

One has yet to be born, who is not more or less guided by sentiments and to some extent selfishness. So one cannot say that the Cumberland parson has said things about make-up of women without being partial to his sentiments. Sentiments, as everybody will agree, are not based on reason; they may be right, they may be wrong.

I remember, once travelling with a parson from London Bridge to Epsom. There was a lady in our compartment who had no stockings on, as it was summer. After the woman alighted my friend remarked that the lady was not at all modest as she travelled with very little on. Another parson I know, who is up against smoking holds a large number of shares in Tobaccos!

The Dutch woman are very robust, healthy, bonny and to some extent ugly. So are the Scotch lasses! One is surprised to see how very little a Dutch woman uses for her make-up! A Dutch man is always sore about it. One is not surprised to hear that nothing can be made out of monkey. Rather disappearing!

To like a thing one has to become used to it. One who has never known what European music is will never know what is Chubert! I do not think the Cumberland lasses are used to various sorts of make-up. So I must say that the parson in question is not naturally used to it.

Certainly God did not make any woman with any lipstick on, so a parson may object to the unfortunate ones, who believe in "beauty is a thing of joy," and have put some of it on, from going in to churches. I am looking forward to the day when I shall see the English rectors on the pulpit—NUDE."

H. R. SHOME.

Bombay.

DISFRANCHISE THOSE PAINTED DOLLS

Painting of faces should be discouraged in the strictest possible way. It is a pity to see girls and grown-up ladies of these days carrying their toilet boxes wherever they move. Girls working in offices and shops for their livelihood keep their paint boxes even in offices and shops and are rather more anxious to paint their faces at all times, than to attend to their respective duties. Is it not shameful to see middle-aged women painting their faces before the very eyes of their grown-up children and thereby setting them a bad example? No wonder, the wise clergyman of Cumberland offers his thanks publicly when he sees natural charming faces devoid of any paint of girls of his own town, and strongly encourages them.

What a blessing it would be to mankind if the present-day girls are taught from the very beginning not to use puff and powder on their faces.

From painting their faces they have now come to bobbed hair and who can tell, where this obviously ungodly habit would lead them to if they are not discouraged by all possible means. If they can afford, let them make use of best soaps and plenty of water and that too as often as they please.

Oh! to see their faces when perspiration partially wipes off particles of powder!

Dear Editor, you have chosen the proper subject at the proper time and if ladies themselves do not come forward to eradicate this evil, men should take steps to prevent their women-folk from painting their faces and thereby spoiling their natural charm. If the Sheriff is too busy to tackle this problem and if even Saints and Sadhus are only meant for spiritual delusions and do not bestow even a passing thought on this earthly evil, will the popular Mayor of this City take up the cause? Or will any Honourable Member of the Council or Assembly introduce a Bill to debar women with bobbed hair and painted faces from exercising their franchise right?

F. DASTOOR.

Bombay.

(Continued on page 26)

OUR SHORT STORY

THE NUN

(By A. RASHID)

In a dreary corner of Fort Sandaman Miss Williams kept a small shop. She owned a small cottage a furlong from her shop where lived her aged mother, the only companion she had in the world. Miss Williams spent most of her time in the shop as there was no one else to carry on the business. She couldn't leave her shop unattended, for her chowkidar was a heavy smoker of charas and he would snore even before the sun could reach its meridian. Her shop drew a large number of customers particularly on Saturdays and Sundays. On Saturday she was often busy till midnight counting and entering accounts in her books. Her shop stood at a crossway, and almost everybody who passed that way, stopped for a smoke or packet of chocolates at her counter. Many an ambitious bravadoes feeling attracted by her charming features came to her shop casting a longing look of love; but beyond a sweet smile they got nothing. She was known to be a nice, hospitable and a God-fearing sort of person, and whoever in moment of stressing need turned towards her she never refused to help.

One summer night a little after dusk there came to her shop a broken down soul in rags. She appeared to be an English nun and was travelling on foot to a village. The night had caught her unawares and she was left forlorn in the pitch-darkness of the night. Feeling hungry and weak she looked around and saw the distant light of a shop. It was Miss Williams' shop. She walked up to her shop and saw Miss William standing. Encouraged by her charitable looks she dared to ask for shelter for the night.

"Good evening Madam."

"Can I stay here to-night? It is dark and, I am old and cannot proceed to Sainpur? I carry His blessing to His children."

"Yes, mother," was the reply.

"Are you hungry, mother?"

"Oh, I often go hungry for days."

Miss Williams gave her a low chair for the night's rest. The mother wore a black gown and looked to be aged. Her wrinkles had made a deep impression on her calm features. She threw herself on the chair, and drew a sigh of relief and began telling her beads

* * * *

The night was growing darker. It was the month of July the clouds were racing in the sky and the stars had all disappeared behind the veil; only the distant light of the fort could be seen twinkling in the darkness of the night. Outside, a furious gale moaned through the tall trees and the barking of the watch dogs and the howling of the jackals in the yonder hedges created strange feelings in Miss William's mind. It was past ten now, and the melancholy silence that reigned over the town marked the beginning of the night. But Miss Milliams was yet awake and stood quiet, with her elbows resting on the counter, watching for some customer. The lamps of the road burned dimly and no one passed that way for a long time. It was dawn and she muttered to herself "the club must be over now." Yes it was over, for people were passing from the road. One of the passers by suddenly stopped and came to her shop. The silhohette of the customer cut a dark shade in the lamp-light.

"Can I have a packet of Abdullas?"

"Yes."

She removed from the shelf one packet and gave it to her customer. He was looking for something else and rejected the packet.

"I suppose Manilas would be better. I seldom smoke cigarettes. Do you have Manilas too?"

"Yes."

Miss Williams went in and disappeared from his sight to bring a box of cigars. She came out and gave him the box. He paid for it and opened the box. Lighting one cigar in his mouth, the customer walked away, leaving Miss Williams making entry into her account book. When she looked up she saw the box on the counter. The man had forgotten his box. She let it remain there, expecting him soon to return.

The stranger, she knew, had been coming to her shop for the last four or days. He was staying in the town somewhere, as he said once. That night he wore a dinner jacket and held a monacle by one of the eyes. His moustaches ended in thin plastered points rising high on his lips; and on his thickly haired head there was a black felt hat.

A sense of honesty towards the customer kept her eyes glued to the distant corner of the street from where she expected him to re-appear. "He wodld soon return to take it away," muttered she.

It was her habit, known to her customers, to keep her shop open till twelve when she would count her money and put it in the safe, but this was done on Saturday and Sunday nights alone. It was nearing twelve and the customer didn't return. Her chowkidar was snoring like a bear. She turned away from the counter towards the nun to see whether she was quite comfortable. She was still awake and telling her beads, but on seeing Miss Williams she put away her beads and began to talk.

"Don't you close the shop in the night."

"I am only waiting for the fellow who forgot to take away his box of cigars. He stays in an hotel and usually returns late to his room, so that when he returns surely he would be reminded of this box or if I see him I shall call him for this box. He goes for a long stroll after dinner. They say he is a journalist on a world tour and is now writing a novel of great social importance. He will return by this same road. I shall wait for half an hour more and then close the shop."

"So, you know him."

"But do you sleep here in the night?"

"No, mother. Usually I go away earlier, but on Saturdays and Sundays I keep my shop open till late in the night. I am more busy on these days, for a large number of customers keep on coming, and then late in the night I get some time to enter account in the book."

"How far is your house?"

"Oh, it is so close."

"Do you live alone there?"

"No, only mother is there."

While Miss Williams was talking, she could discern the brilliant eyes of the nun which were trying to overpower her, and she felt a sense of fear. Under the scrutinizing gaze of the nun she shuddered and thought that she had committed a grave mistake in allowing the stranger to get in without ascertaining whether she was a correct sort of person to be given shelter to "May be, she is watching me out of sheer curiosity," thought she. Her suspicion grew intense when the nun asked,

"Does a policeman come here patrolling in the night?"

Miss Williams was in a delirium and her nerves were on edge, yet summoning her courage she told a lie, "Yes, he would be coming soon."

"Do you have a telephone Miss."

"No."

"But why do you want a telephone?"

"For nothing, I only casually asked, for I see people have telephones here."

Miss Williams felt hounded. Her fear was great and had paralysed her sense of reasoning. "She is some rogue in disguise," she asked herself, "How can I get rid of her?" She wanted to get away from her sight, but the gaze of the nun kept her where she was. Her chowkidar was fast asleep. Her only hope lay in the muscular customer who had left his box. "He would soon come, and then I will call him in for my aid He will surely help me," thought she, and waited for him in great anxiety; although she would have closed her shop without waiting for him any more, yet the fear was overpowering her.

(Continued on page 38)

Solve the Anagrams in Progression

FIND the word suggested by the first couplet and spelled with three letters. Write the letters in the first horizontal row of three squares.

Next add the letter given with the second couplet and rearrange the four letters to spell the suggested word. Proceed in this way until you spell the final word which has 11 letters.

The second set of anagrams is to be solved in the same way. The verses follow:

I.

When Bunny THREE for the nuts he had hid,
Some one had got there before he did.

"R"

A market's the place in which to buy FOUR,—
You'll find it much cheaper than it is in a store.

"O"

When boy scouts are thirsty they often contrive
To scoop up a drink with a hollowed-out FIVE.

"N"

When Hubby persistently stays out till late,
His wifie finds SIX to retaliate.

"E"

Disappointments we SEVEN in all walks of life
Should inure us to meeting its struggle and strife.

"S"

And the brave man who puts up the pluckiest fight'll
Find that his EIGHT are reward and requital.

"A"

Tips from a back-seat driver are NINE;
If you know your business these you'll decline.

"N"

If you're given to saying unkind things of men,
Be careful at least that they're not within TEN.

"I"

If your forces are ELEVEN when you make an attack
The enemy surely will drive you back.

II.

The grass grows less and less we see
With cattle grazing on the THREE.

"T"

About two cities, in France and Britain,
A most dramatic FOUR was written.

"S"

The one-time FIVE, as one of its tools,
Has lost its vogue in public schools.

"C"

There's many a SIX built up in the air,—
I wouldn't want one I owned, up there.

"O"

For he who SEVEN in one of that kind,
Most unsubstantial it will find.

"U"

When lovers quarrel now and then,
They EIGHT and then they're friends again.

"N"

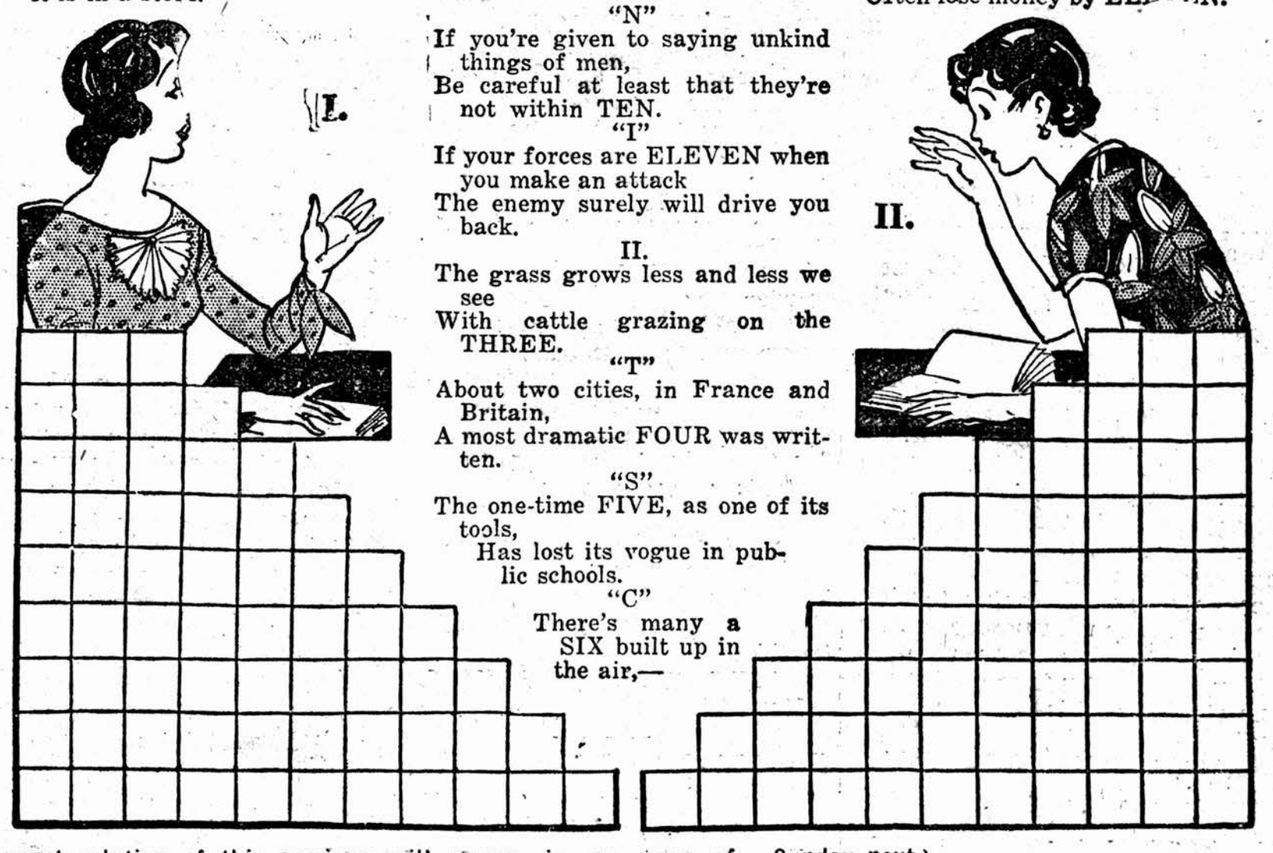
When you're in trouble in foreign land,
Our NINE will lend a helping hand.

"I"

It's early moral education
That TEN the mind against temptation.

"P"

Men and women, trying to make life heaven,
Often lose money by ELEVEN.



(The correct solution of this anagram will appear in our issue of Sunday next.)

DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request
Dr RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal (B.B.)

SHOULD WOMEN STOP PAINTING THEIR FACES?

(Continued from page 24)

FLIPPANT, VAIN AND IMMODEST

The critical point in the growth of a woman's natural desire to appear beautiful is reached when the desire transcends the limits of modesty and becomes a thirst for ostentation and vain display. The painting of the face sets in here. It is a dangerous symptom which every lady should guard herself against and nip in the bud as soon as it appears.

One should remember that appearances do not take one a long way. They may impress a stranger for an instant; but one who comes nearer judges from good manners and a person who lives in closer intimacy estimates by the qualities of head and heart. A painted face may please a stranger, but to a husband, son or father it is only a source of unreasonable vexation. As it is immaterial what a stranger thinks and as it is certainly necessary not to give offence to the intimate persons, a woman should not take recourse to this extreme measure towards self-aggrandisement.

Good health, cleanliness, gentle and refined speech and a happy, smiling face make a woman lovely, while her essential charm is in her modesty. To these the plain-featured and poor women have as much a claim as the pretty and the rich ladies. The painting of the face is often a sign of vanity and not rarely of flippancy, and is evidently a immodest habit.

It is a habit necessitating futile expenditure, for while it only obscures the natural beauty in a really pretty woman, in a woman of plain or ugly features it only arouses pity or hatred consequent upon the disillusionment produced on closer observation.

Face painting is a habit foreign to Indian women, imported from the West. On this score also it should not find any favour with our Indian sisters in this age of revival of indigenous institutions.

S. SATYANARAYANA.
Hyderabad (Dn.)

HARMONY IN COLOUR MAKE-UP

Is make—up in colour harmony, Jean Harlow's secret of attraction? "Colour in make—up must mean colour harmony" says Jean, "and Mac Factor who creates all the make-up used by stars and studios, has the perfect answer in powder, rouge and lipstick, harmonised in colour for each type."

"Drink to me only with thine eyes," so sang the poet. Poets and artists have always paid high tribute to the most important feature of woman's beauty—her eyes. The fascination of long, dark, curling lashes, softly shaded eye—lids and well-groomed brows have made even the plainest of plain women appear charming and most attractive.

A right colour of the powder will make you look very much younger. So soft and fine in texture, it blends naturally with the skin, creating a satin-smooth make-up that will cling for hours.

Rouge should impart a life-like, delicate flush of colour. Creamy smooth in texture, it blends easily and clings perfectly. And here is a hint...pat it on lightly; blend with fingertips to gain added softness of colouring.

Lip make-up is very important. It must be moisture-proof, it must be permanent in colour and it must harmonize with your colourings, your powder and your rouge.

With these on, you can share, the luxury of colour harmony make-up, created originally for the stars of the screen by Hollywood's make-up genius. It is wonderful to win a man's love—but it is even more wonderful to hold it. A woman soon grows old. To love, cherish and protect are the desires created by dainty feminity—and women who are plain-looking or on the shady side of life, crystallize these emotions with the adorable tiny hints of make-up.

Some women are of opinion, that powder removes "shine" and gives to the skin a smoother finish and rouge and lipstick add colour to the complexion To achieve true and lasting loveliness one must, use cosmetic; it not only beautifies the skin, but also protects it.

This view is absolutely incorrect. Cosmetic skin steals away your good looks. Slate make-up chokes the pores, causing tiny blemishes, dullness, blackheads, signs of this modern complexion trouble.

SARDAR M. G. SHAHANI.
Karachi.

FROM STAGE TO STREETS

Formerly only actresses and film-stars used to colour their faces in order that they may look attractive on the stage and screen but at present many women like to paint their faces on the understanding that they will look more attractive and charming than otherwise. But really it is not so. It is only the distance that lends enchantment to the view. Such artificial colouring is very easily detected from near and it cannot surpass the attraction of original beauty bestowed on them by Providence.

Moreover, some liquid paints that are used by ladies to colour faces injure the skin which becomes flübby and rough and the pores of skin are filled up. It is always harmful to tamper with Nature.

But the funniest part is that many ladies who always paint their faces when attending cinema shows, when they are seen without such artificial painting at other times, like festivals, represent a charming contrast to the eye. Then their natural beauty is very easily seen and sometimes they are not even easily identified.

Anyhow I do not like that our Indian sisters should imitate Western women. The fact is that such colouring is very easily detected and the face appears to be really disfigured. Man is not to be so easily deceived as the painted lady thinks. Rather it increases suspicion that the skin might be black or rough or pale so it is hidden under such artificial colouring.

Indeed with all these disadvantages of painting the faces I am of opinion that it is unbecoming and it ought to be discouraged. But Fashion is the Empress that rules over the world in the Twentieth Century. F. M. POSTWALA.
Surat

DETESTABLE FETISH OF AFFECTATION

We are living in an age that worships affectation, an age that believes in a world of make-believe. Is there any wonder that women, shrewd as they are, should not fail to avail of all opportunities that will attract men?

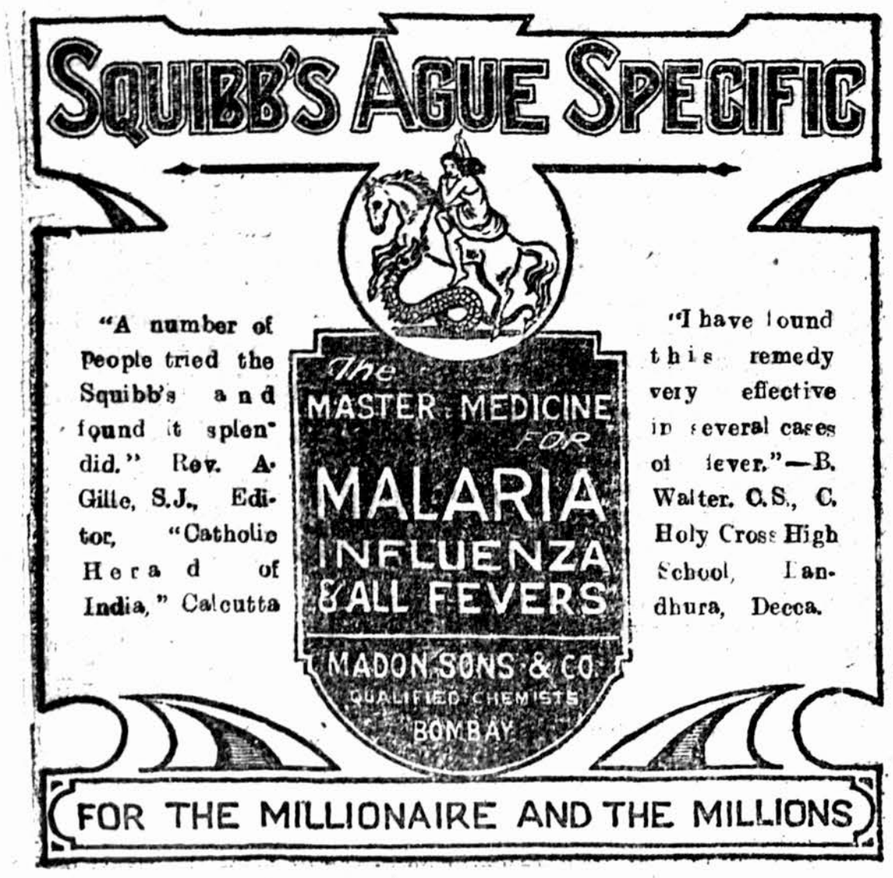
But a painted face is the most detestable thing. This world is not a stage where a lady of middle age should attempt to put on the bloom of a sweet girl of seventeen. On a stage such a thing would be most appropriate, but in our daily life it is sheer affectation. A painted face is either a confession that one is so ashamed of one's own face as not to have courage enough to show it to the public or it is a feeble attempt to deceive the public. Are women so foolish as to think that such a detestable pretence would serve their purpose for long? Nay—the result is not unfrequently tragic, Any observer will soon detect the real face that is shamefully kept hidden by the paint and the powder.

Women must know that they will never be able to defeat the advance of time. Men are not so foolish as to think or believe that youthful beauty will survive middle or old age. The world will always laugh at the pitiful attempts made by women for giving their faces an appearance of girlish loveliness. Women should learn to be more courageous—why should they fritter away their energy in keeping their cheeks pink? Is youthful beauty their only ideal? The sooner women give up these deceitful and profitless devotions to their false worship of the glow on the face, the better for them. They must realize that a painted face shows a debased taste—it shows a mind that has discarded love of truth and has begun to venerate pretence and affectation.

BHALCHANDRA M. DESAI.
Baroda.

BABE BORN IN WELL

Mrs. Alton L. Jordan, 26, shown well and happy in her home at Sanford, North Carolina, with her new-born baby. The baby was born a few moments after Mrs. Jordan had fallen into the well on her husband's farm. Mrs. Jordan, although dazed by her fall, kept herself afloat until rescued by her husband, 45 minutes later. Physicians explained the child remained alive owing to the fact that it did not begin breathing until some twenty minutes after being born.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Your Mother Or Your Wife-Who Comes First ?

about firstly within the family itself and secondly in our society as a whole, there is no reason why perfect harmony should not prevail in one's home.

AMERSINGH V. PARMAR.
Lucknow.

MOTHER, OF COURSE, SAYS A BACHELOR

I say without any hesitation that my love and duty for my mother take the first place.

Mother's love is the first thing we are all aware of; and to the very end we see the flame of that love burn most constantly. I think we cannot even picture to ourselves a nobler type of love. To me she is so precious, that I am one with Lord Langdale who said, "If the world were put into one scale and my mother into the other, the world would kick the beam." A mother's love is the most unselfish and self-sacrificing of loves. No wonder one of the Tamil bards said, that we get a glimpse of God from our parents, and of the two, prominence is given to the mother.

Again, is it not the mother who opens out the windows of our souls? The nobler the mother the nobler the son. She is also our first 'Guru' because our education starts with conception. That is why Napoleon said, "The future destiny of a child is always the work of the mother."

Marital love comes to us later on in life. This may also be of the purest, noblest, and highest type. Still, this love ought to take the second place, because, however much one may sing the praise of his mother's good qualities, yet it would fall short of reality. It is the highest, and so "we needs must love the highest when we see it."

Often times, we begin to appreciate the value of a thing when we lose it. It is true in the case of a mother also. So before it is too late and when it is in our power let us pay our homage.

May I whisper that I am a bachelor.

A. V. P.
Secunderabad.

THAT PRYING MOTHER-IN-LAW

A mathematician may assert with confidence that two added to two will make four. Not so the psychologist who deals with a thing of such exquisite delicacy as the human mind. That is why marriage and divorce laws are so pitifully inadequate being confronted with any but the simplest cases and that is why it is impossible to have dogmatic opinions on the problem before us.

Undoubtedly a man's mother is his guiding star during his early years. She suffers that he may live, she tends him in sickness and in health till he reaches man's estate and can fight life's battle for himself.

Rightly then does she demand in old age a return for the sacrifices made in youth.

But like everything else this beautiful sentiment is constantly perverted by hypocrites for their own ends. As Bertrand Russell says, "Maternal emotions have long been slobbered over by men who see in them subconsciously a means to domination."

This slobbering silly always, becomes a positive menace when continued indefinitely after the child is a man with a family of his own.

What language is there to condemn the woman who persistently opens her daughter-in-law's correspondence, who wishes to accompany her children wherever they go, who demands a share in every little intimacy of married life!

(Continued from page 22)

Even a married woman has the right to possess her soul and a prying mother-in-law is enough to blast ten thousand souls.

A sensible mother will avoid creating situations which make a conflict of loyalties inevitable for her son, and with a little tact this can easily be managed in the hundrum routine which is the life of the vast majority of men and women.

If she is foolish and conflict becomes inevitable, then, even though I may shock pious people, I assert, that the man must choose his wife.

MRS. P. J. BAHADURJI.
Bombay.

MOTHER'S PRIORMOST CLAIM

"The mother has the prior-most claim on a man's affections for she has been the cause of his existence and has undergone a thousand and one troubles incident in his bringing up. The wife has the next highest right as she has left her parental household and has identified her life interests with those of her husband. Both the rights are built up on sacrifice. But the mother's is a sacrifice, which sought no further object than the well-being of her son; it is based on pure and disinterested love. The wife's sacrifice, on the other hand, seeks also to advance her own development and happiness.

The mother has a divine aspect and commands in addition to love and affection, honour and reverence. The wife can have only love and friendship.

The mother's claim is already well established whereas the wife's is in the process of the making. The zeal with which the mother guards her right and the enthusiasm with which the wife seeks to rise up and establish her own place in the man's heart tend to bring them into conflict with one another. Also, the mother who had been enjoying the supreme position as the queen of the household, likes to exercise the same authority over her daughter-in-law which is also a factor which produces trouble.

It behoves every sensible man, therefore, to study the situation well and try not to displease his mother nor to dissatisfy his wife. Whenever both happen to quarrel, in order to maintain neutrality he would do well to leave the house and spend some time outside, for he cannot take sides without doing justice to the one or the other. He must, by his behaviour, show them that both are equally dear to him. When they perceive this attitude of his, all quarrels subside and a spirit of complete harmony prevail; he will not have either to stick to the one or forsake the other."

S. SATYANARAYANA.
Hyderabad (Dn.)

MOTHER IS GOD'S BEST CREATION

Mother, the glorious contribution of Divine Art to mankind, is instrumental in unveiling the great and miraculous force of God. Let her refuse to aid Him. He will dwindle into shadow and sham.

"Thy selfless love mother! What shall we not sacrifice for your kind kisses and tender caressing? Unlucky are those who are denied thy company; for nothing indeed, fills up the gap, your exit from world causes."

She is the only woman we know of from the time to which our memory stretches. She will even forsake her husband under inevitable circumstances. But her affection for her children is so intense and unshakable that to imagine her deserting them is not assumable even in dream, much less in reality. But with wife—the partner in life of joys and sorrows,—it is otherwise. The picturesque pleasure the wife promises not infrequently twists into despair as can be seen from the crowded suits in divorce courts in the West. And the cry of Indian women for similar rights goes to show which way the wind is blowing. Is it selfless love?

No, it is only marital love. It is an outcome of marriage which is much more often prompted by intensity of passion or a compulsion of social order than by a sincere desire of living in each other's company forgetting even the separate identity. The sweet words of love and attachment are only indications of selfish desire except when they are related to mother. Albeit, I don't mean to blame mankind for all that. But I do mean to show that mother's love outshines as the most superb and genuine.

Man often feels that he married in haste to repent at leisure. His wife, pretty and well dressed before marriage, charmed him with her youthful fascinations. But now the canopy of twinkling stars beneath which he assured his love for his bride and was reassured in return, no more touches his poetic emotions. He restlessly lays his fatigued body not indulging in a fanciful embrace of a celestial girl, but in a real clasp of his cunning and selfish wife, for whose devotion perhaps, he silently allows himself to be goaded against his dear mother! His heart pulsates fast; and frequently he is overcome with wrath and repentence for having married her and thereby causing a rupture between his mother and himself.

He realizes the difference between filial love and filial duty on the one hand and marital love and marital duty on the other. Yet he is helpless. Selfish love baffles selfless love. And alas! to his moral degradation and regardless of after-life consequences, he metes out partial unjustiable sinful treatment to that soul—whose eyes express the silent joy at the happiness of her children, and whose pure heart with an unmixed love weaves around her children and indestructible necklace that breaks only on her wordly exit.

Faithful and devoted to wife, one must place filial love and filial duty above all considerations.

But remember readers, let all this be between you and me, lest mother shall chide me for attempting to disturb the mind of her dear daughter-in-law; and my wife shall accuse me of faithless fervour and disloyal devotion.

C. M. KARNIK.
Bhusawal.

A MOTHER'S TRAGIC TALE

I was one day standing in the gallery when an old lady came to me for alms. She sat on the floor, and her feeble lips moved convulsively as she narrated to me her sorrowful story.

"Child," she said, "my life was once happy, but it has now changed into a hell of gloom and sadness. My only dear son has lately been married. And his wife—Oh! his wife. She quarrelled with me, and ill-treated me, ever since the day of her marriage. Further, there had always arisen some misunderstanding between us two. And one day, my son being prejudiced by his wife's complaints, turned me out of the house with rude words. Me—His own mother who had brought him up from his infancy to manhood."

As she spoke, torrents of tears chased themselves down her wrinkled cheeks, while grief and sorrow stopped her utterance. But she made an attempt to speak, and once more she continued, "I am now thrown into the deep ravine of misery. My limbs are withering away, and my heart is rapidly beating funeral marches to the grave. I spend my nights in the open maidan, where the cold winds pierce into the recesses of my bones. But I feel the blasts of winter less bitter than the ingratitude of my hard-hearted son. Is it not a severe trial to pass one's last years in extreme misery?"

And she swooned as she finished speaking. Indeed it was a scene too touching to be soon forgotten.

After a couple of days I was told that same laly had died for want of food; and that her body was found lying in a deserted street.

Thus, being eaten up with continual cares and worn out by the storms of old age, she abandoned this world for the distant shores of Eternity.

Now, whenever I think of her, I remember her woeful tale of misery, and my imagination is at once transported to the forest in Shakespear's play "As you Like It," where the banished Duke said as he trembled with cold.

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind.
As Man's Ingratitude.

RAYMOND REBELLO,
Thana

SAD LOT OF REJECTED WIFE

Either the Koran or the sword—between Scylla and Charybdis. But the question is really not so perplexing when we analyse it.

There is a beautiful Sanskrit sloka which sums up Hindu wife thus:—When she does our service she is like a maid servant; when she cooks and attends at our meal, she is like a mother; when she inspires us with her advice she is like a 'Dewan'; when she adorns our bedroom with her sweet presence, she is like a concubine and above all, in patience and good naturedness she is like 'mother earth' herself." Thus the ancients have delineated the Hindu wife which should be true of all married women.

And above all, a woman's 'religious status' and social honour will depend wholly upon her living with the husband. And think of her miserable fate when she is dejected and rejected in preference to a mother who is not thus affected when she is thrown out.

If the husband and wife fall out and their differences terminate in a calamity, what is to be the fate of the children? They are neither orphans nor fondlings. They are rendered worse than useless. The worse that will happen if mother is rejected is a case of wounded pride for the mother. But not so easy is the matter when the wife is not preferred.

And of what avail is the husband if he rejects the wife in preference to the mother—all to maintain a 'home.' But to maintain a household with whom, when the wife is rejected?

As Woodehouse beautifully puts it, it will be trying to step on the top-stair when there is no top-stair to step on. Sacred marital love and duty should come first, being incumbent upon us; and not fond filial love and duty.

S. V. J. RAO.
Berhampur.

Toward Better Health

"How is your son getting on?" "The wretch! I nearly ruined myself letting him study medicine: bought him a practice, and what has he done? Forbidden me beer or wine!"

PATERNITY AT 94
Not A Record: Irishman Who Was Virile At 120

A medically authenticated case of paternity at the age of 94 years was reported by the Journal of the American Medical Association, but another authority stated it was far from setting a record.

The Journal said New York physicians had duly verified the fatherhood of a Confederate war veteran, born in North Carolina in 1840, whose 27-year old second wife became a mother some months ago. The name of the veteran, father of 16 children by his first wife to whom he was married in 1872, was not revealed.

In New York, Dr. Iago Galdstone of the New York Academy of Medicine, said, however, that John Gilley, a native of Ireland who died in Augusta, Me., in 1813, was virile until his 120th year. Two cases of paternity at 104 years were known to medical annals, Dr. Galdstone added.

The New York physicians, in the Journal's account, described the 94-year-old father as having always been a man of outdoor habits. He chewed tobacco but did not smoke, and had tapered off his customary consumption of alcohol several years ago.

HER NON-STOP YAWN

Two months ago Mrs. P. E. Wakelin, aged forty-two, of Victoria, British Columbia, laughed heartily at a joke cracked by her husband.

Suddenly she began to yawn, and she has been yawning ever since

The attacks occur at half-minute intervals, even when Mrs. Wakelin is asleep or eating.

Doctors and nerve specialists have placed her on various diets, given her sedatives, drawn fluid from her spine, and given her anaesthetics.

ANTI-CANCER CAMPAIGN FOR INDIA
Nation Must Mobilise Forces To Fight Fell Disease

(By Dr. P. RAMRAO, Director, Madras Bacteorogical Institute).

Forsaken by God and man, the condition of an Indian afflicted with concer—is most abject.

Not infrequently is the torture drowned—and drowned for ever—in a little dose of opium. The cancer problem is the most baffling enigma that is confronting the medical profession and every state worth the name is doing its best to fight it to the finish.

Yet nothing appears to be done in India. the state, the medical administration and also the public showing singular apathy to the problem.

In the following article the author describes briefly what other countries are doing to fight cancer and puts in a vigorous plea to start an anti-cancer campaign in India.

On going through the published Proceedings of the Fourth International Congress of Radiology, held at Zurich, Switzerland, in July last, one is struck by the painful fact that among those who described the anti-cancer campaigns in several countries none was from India. About 27 countries, through their accredited representatives narrated the steps they had taken and were taking in order to control the ravages of the common foe, cancer. In this galaxy of nations, India was conspicuous by her silence, though there were a handful of delegates from this country. It may be that there is no anti-cancer campaign worth the name in this country, or it may be that the delegates were shy to expose their own deficiencies before others. Any way, the impression is bound to prevail that India is not pulling her weight in the fight against cancer which all other countries are waging.

CAUSES OF APATHY

The reasons for this deplorable state of affairs are not far to seek. The helm of medical and public health administration in this country is in the hands of persons who apparently have very little permanent interest in the welfare of the general population and who remain here for comparatively short periods. The state has not particularly interested itself in the Cancer Problem, probably because there are apparently more important matters claiming primary attention. The organisation that goes by the name British Empire Cancer Campaign Society does not think it worth its while to launch a cancer campaign in India. Private organisations here are usually unable to tackle the huge problem of cancer, unlike in other countries, and it would be unreasonable to expect them to do so when it is remembered that India is a very poar country. The cancer patient is considered to be a foul individual, shunned by others in his house, and not too well looked after in hospitals. Forsaken by God and man, the plight of the individual afflicted with cancer is very miserable, and opium often puts the finishing touch on a life of agony patiently borne. Yet, human nature can not steel itself to such an extent as to be unmoved by the heavy toll of life that cancer levies all the world over, and it is but right that scientific minds should be set thinking in order to control the onslaughts of this dread disease.

WHAT OTHER COUNTRIES DO

The measures adopted in some western countries are briefly narrated here in order to bring home the stupendous task which confronts those engaged in a cancer campaign.

Sweden has the most efficient machinery for controlling cancer. The Radiumhemmet has over five grammes radium element the most modern roentgen-ray apparatus, and provision for over 70 beds. The Swedish State, the local bodies, the Stockholm Anti-Cancer Society and others have contributed very liberally to the funds of the Radiumhemmet. The Government of the country pays the travelling allowances of pauper patients to and from the Radiumhemmet, and also to and from the central radiotherapeutic clinics. These central clinics serve as general radiotherapeutic wards and as out-patient departments for the hospitals in the locality and have between them about 9 grammes of radium. Popular and professional instruction concerning cancer forms a large part of anti-cancer propaganda.

AMERICAN PROPAGANDA

In the United States of America the cancer campaign is conducted on a larger scale and the high standard of literacy of the general population has been an immensely helpful factor in the successful conduct of the campaign. The Memorial Hospital of New York, under the guidance of the pathologist, James Ewing, affords the maximum facilities for the investigation and treatment of cancer, where the patients have the benefit of the experiences of pathologists, surgeons, radiologists and other scientists. The American Medical Association has been energetically doing anti-cancer propaganda over the radio, reaching the average man in the street in easily intelligible language. Most of the state medical societies have commissions on cancer, whose duty is acquaint medical as well as lay audiences with the facts regarding cancer, how to avoid it and how to get rid of it. Every year the American College of Surgeons meets in conference and a symposium on "Cancer is curable" is held, when the participants describe their results in curing cancer and impress fellow medical men with the need for early diagnosis and systematic treatment of cancer.

France, the adopted home of the late Madame Curie, has the Radium Institute which emerged with all its departments after the Great War. There is a Cancer institute in Paris, which like the Radium Institute is attached to the Paris University, with facilities for research and treatment. Besides these, education on cancer is going on apace in and the centres tatives of anti-cancer work.

Great Britain has an organisation called the British Empire Cancer Campaign Society which co-ordinates the anti-cancer measures in some select regions of the British Empire, though professing to cover the whole of the Empire. This Society encourages and interests itself in both research and treatment. Intensive work on cancer is carried on in some of the British Hospitals.

Germany has a Central Committee for the investigation and Treatment of Concer, founded in 1900, which in 1930 was renamed the Committee for the Fight against Cancer, whose special task is to organise anti-cancer measures throughout the Reich. There are eight centres for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, and four of these have one gramme of radium between them, besides modern radiotherapeutic apparatus. There is a tendency noticeable in Germany to use X-rays far more frequently than radium and the results compare favourably with those elsewhere.

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Britain's New Pilot

Mr. Baldwin, By Becoming Premier For Fourth Time, Attains A Record In Which He Has Only One Equal And No Superior Among Prime Ministers Of Great Britain

On the eve of the General Election in Great Britain the "Star" published the following article from the pen of Mr. A. G. Gardiner:—

The identity of the new Prime Minister will not be disclosed until the secret of the ballot boxes is fully revealed this afternoon, but I suppose no one can doubt that the old Prime Minister will be cast for the role of the new Prime Minister, although the Conservative apple tree has been well pruned.

If, as I assume, Mr. Baldwin continues to be the tenant of 10, Downing-street, and of that fine old Tudor mansion of Chequers, in Bukinghamshire, he will join the most exclusive group of the Prime Ministers of history. It will be the fourth time he has filled the office, and in this record he has only one equal and no superior.

He is bracketed with Mr. Gladstone, who formed his first Ministry in 1868, and resigned from his fourth and last Ministry in 1894. Three others, Mr. MacDonald being the last, have occupied the position three times, and nine have occupied it twice.

But Mr. Baldwin's periods of office have, with one exception, been brief and his total length of service as Prime Minister has often been exceeded. He has in all less than seven years to his account, while Walpole occupied the post for twentyone years consecutievly, William Pitt for twenty years, and Gladstone for little short of twenty years.

Strictly speaking, there is no such office as that of Prime Minister.

The head of the Government is the First Lord of the Treasury, and it was Sir Robert Walpole who, as Lord Melbourne wrote in a letter to Queen Victoria, first "arrogated to himself an office previously unknown to the Law and Constitution, that of Prime or Sole Minister."

He was enabled to do this, says Melbourne, because when George I. came to the throne he had "so imperfect a knowledge of the language of the country" that he could not preside at the Council, and had to rely on Walpole for the transaction of business. Since that time no monarch has presided at Cabinet Councils and hectored Ministers, as Queen Elizabeth was wont to do. It is by such accident that the basis of our democratic government has been broadened.

TITLE HAS STUCK

The title has stuck, and there is one sense in which it has a precise meaning. "A Prime Minister is so" says Lord Courtney, "by virtue of the fact that he was the first to receive the summons of the Sovereign, and it was on his invitation that others have joined him."

When Mr. Baldwin goes to Buckingham Palace he will do so at the summons of the King, whose prerogative it is to say who shall first be called upon to form a Government.

That prerogative has to be exercised within strict limits, and it is not often that there are two Richmonds in the field as was the case when Queen Victoria summoned Rosbery instead of Harcourt.

Her choice, I think, reflected the dominant feeling of the governing party, but it also reflected the Queen's own preference.

She liked Rosebery and she did not like Harcourt. "I can never make up my mind," she said, "whether he is the most agreeable-disagreeable man, or the most disagreeable-agreeable man I have ever known."

While it is the prerogative of the King to summon whom he chooses for his first Minister, it is the Minister who chooses his own colleagues.

That choice has to be ratified by the Monarch and cases have been familiar in the past, especially in the days of George III and Victoria, when the Sovereign's predilections put a spoke in the wheel.

Charles James Fox was as little loved by George as Harcourt was by Victoria, and it was that masterful lady's feeling in regard to Labouchere that is supposed to have barred the way to his promotion to office. Nor did Chamberlain, in his "Radical days," find it easy to get through the Sovereign's barbed-wire entanglements.

In these more austere and constitutional days the relations of the Monarch and his Prime Minister are more formal and official than they were.

It is unlikely that Mr. Baldwin will, on his victory, receive the kind of jovial invitation that William IV sent to Melbourne:

"The King highly approves the day fixed for the meeting of Parliament, and begs that everybody will dine with him after the Council and drink two bottles of wine a man."

NO HOSTILITY FROM CROWN

But neither is he likely to encounter the hostility that Gladstone had to meet from Victoria after she had fallen so completely a victim to the slobber and flattery of Disraeli.

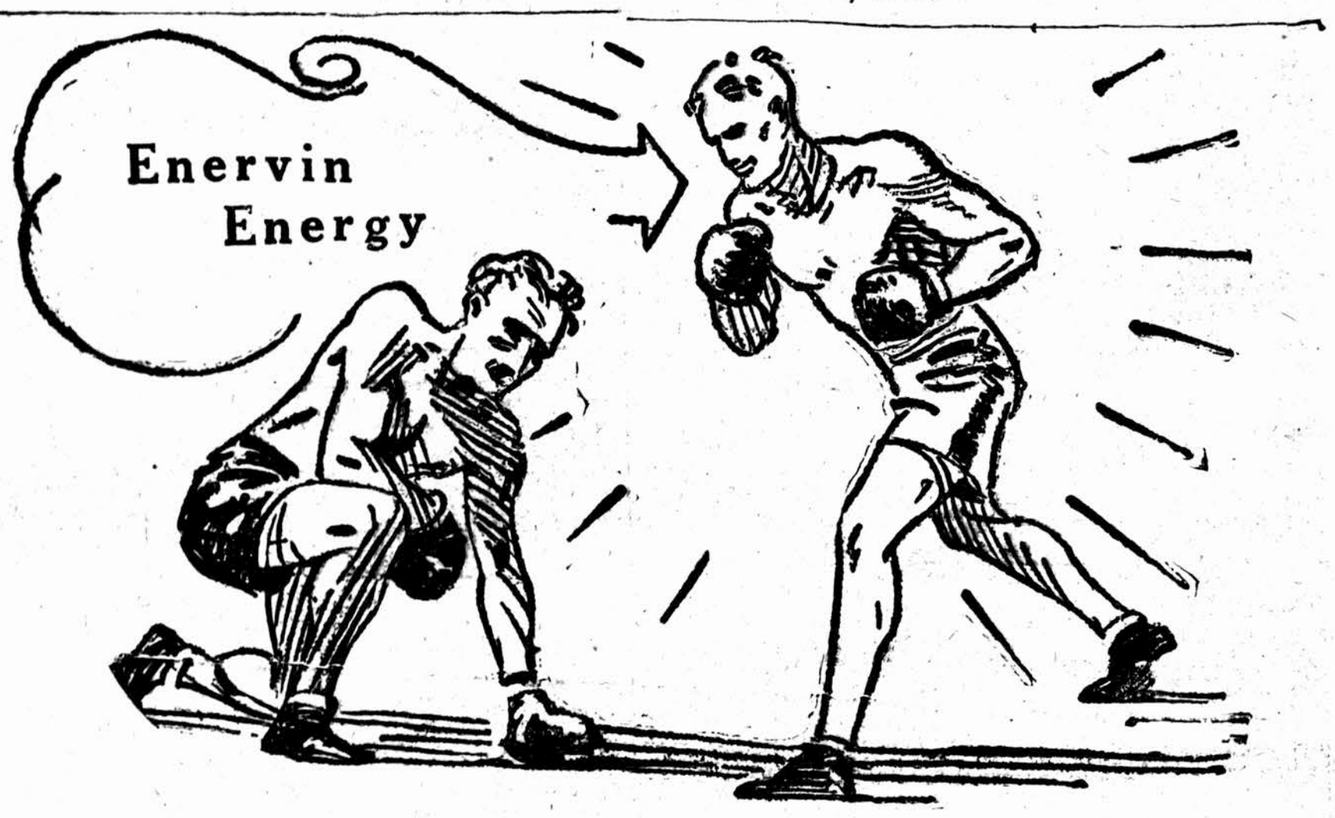
William IV.'s injunction to Melbourne that he and his colleagues were to drink "two bottles a man" throws some light on what was expected of Prime Ministers a hundred years ago. The expectation was not often unfulfilled. Nor were the consequences lacking.

"All Prime Ministers have the gout," says Lady Montfort in Disraeli's "Endymion," and a hundred years ago it was said that only one man had ever led the House of Commons after 60.

The case of the younger Pitt was exceptional but not uncharacteristic. He could hold the House of Commons when he had drunk so much port that he could not have held his seat in a saddle, and it was said that "he had the port while the Clerk of the House got the headache that belonged to it." But he paid the price and had finished his 20 years of the Premiership at an age when Mr. Baldwin had never held office.

Mr. Baldwin's resumption of office will leave the number of Prime Ministers unchanged at 39.

Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin



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"By Jingo, me lad, you're growing more like your poor old grandad every day."

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY IN CINEMATOGRAPHY

Many have been the claims to be the "first inventor of cinematography," Berlin has just commemorated a more modest but none the less notable step in the history of films, that of the first public performance of a moving picture in Europe. A memorial tablet, erected by sanction of the Reich Film Chamber, has been unveiled at the entrance of the famous Wintergarten Music Hall. It bears the following inscription: "The first public film performance in Europe was given in this house on November 1, 1895, by Max and Emil Skladonowsky with films taken by the former and with apparatus which he himself had invented."

3,000 YEAR OLD STONE KNIFE

The Royal Academy of Arts, London, has applied to the Museum for Eastern Asiatic Art at Cologne for the loan of three exhibits. One is a 3,000 year old knife from Turkestan, fashioned from a particularly hard stone. The handle, which is formed like the head of a bird, shows fine artistic workmanship.

The Cologne Museum is also contributing two stone sculptures dating back to the eighth century A. D., the peak period of achievement in Chinese culture. One of these was originally a tribute present from the Sassanides, a tribe living in Persia. These exhibits will be shown at the International Exhibition of Chinese Art, London.

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Riddle Of Universe

Scientists Expect New Telescope May Solve It Soon

A riddle of the universe may be answered in the glistening mirror of a new giant telescope. Scientists at the new Palomar Observatory are eagerly awaiting a 200-inch reflector cast at Corning, N.Y., which soon will be ready for grinding and polishing. It should enable them to see twice as far in space as man has ever glimpsed before, Dr. Walter Baade, of Mount Wilson Observatory, told a group of astronomers at the California Institute of Technology.

This drawing aside the curtain on celestial objects 300,000,000 light years away may reveal whether the universe is "exploding," as some observations now indicate; whether it is static, or if it is expanding and contracting, like a toy balloon blown up and then deflated, endlessly.

Milton Humason and Dr. Edwin Hubble, working with the 100-inch telescope at the Carnegie Institution's Mount Wilson Observatory, found a nebula in the constellation of bottis which apparently is speeding away from the earth at the nearly explosive rate of 24,500 miles a second. This nebula is 200,000,000 light years distant.

Dr. Hubble said he had been able to photograph a nebula 300,000,000 light years afay, but it was too tiny to obtain its spectra and so estimate the speed at which it was travelling. The new telescope then should enable astronomers to photograph star systems 600,000,000 light years of 3,600,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (29 ciphers) miles away.

SOVIET SCIENTIST WHO WENT BACK

Apparatus At Cambridge Will Be Sent To Him

Dr. Peter Kapitza, the famous Russian scientist, has offered to purchase the special apparatus on which he was working at Cambridge before he was recalled home by the Soviet.

His offer has been accepted. Not only will the apparatus be sent to him, but two Cambridge Nass'stants will be loaned to him for three years, writes the Cambridge correspondent of the "Sunday Express."

Dr. Kapitza's researches were on the production of intense magnetic fields and the splitt of the atom.

Bofore the Soviet claimed his services a few months ago, Dr. Kapitza had been engaged for several years at Cambridge, and the Royal Society Mond Laboratory was built specially for him two years ago at a cost of £15,000.

The apparatus from the laboratory will be re-erected in another laboratory which is now being built for him by the Soviet Government.

LORD RUTHERFORD'S PART

These facts are contained in the report of the Royal Society Mond Laboratory, just issued. It states that Dr. Adrian and Professor Dirac interviewed Dr. Kapitza in Russ'a, and the offer to purchase was afterwards sent to Lord Rutherford.

The more important pieces of apparatus consist of a large generator for producing an intense magnetic field and plants for making liqu'd helium and liquid hydrogen.

His experiments with liquid helium were carried out at a temperature of 482 degrees Fahrenheit of frost, or only three or four degrees above absolute zero.

A B C OF YOUR A B C

Each Letter Was A Picture At First

Dr. George Lamsa, the Ethnologist, who has been searching for the source of the alphabet, says:—

Almost every letter of the modern alphabet was once a "picture" with a definite meaning of its own. Thus:—

A. Alep or Alpo, meant the ox, the most powerful animal in Assyria, and worshipped as a god.

B. Bet, House.—The shape of the letter still resembles the shape of the ground plan of an ancient Semitic House.

C. Camla, Camel.—The camel's hump still remains as the top of the letter.

D. Dalet, Delta.—The triangular-shaped piece of land in the mouth of a river.

H. Hawta.—Trap used by the ancients to catch foxes. The trap was shaped almost exactly like the modern letters.

Y.—The human hand held upwards with fingers apart.

Vowel sounds came later to make reading easier.

TIMING ALL THE COMPETITORS

New Invention For Speedway Racing

An electric cell timing apparatus by which, as each rider flashes over the finishing line, an invisible ray will register his time over the distance of the race, has just been invented by Mr. C. Wilson, secretary of the Auto-Cycle Union of Victoria (Australia) and installed at the Melbourne Speedway. Hitherto, it has only been possible to record the winner's time, but with Mr. Wilson's invention, a stop-watch for each starter in a full field of six, will automatically start and stop at the precise moments when the riders cross the starting and finishing lines. Melbourne Speedway is now the only track in the world thus automatically controlled.

AXES 10,000 YEARS OLD

Fourteen hundred carefully shipped axes of flint and many knives, all of the paleolithic age have just been discovered between Portland (Victoria) and Kingston (South Australia). They are declared by Professor Wood Jones, of Melbourne University, to be 10,000 years old, and to have been used by some of the earliest inhabitants of Australia. Many old kitchen middens, two casin-shaped stoves, and a considerable number of skeletons of very primitive blacks were also found, states Austral News.

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CUT PARTS COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

In this competition there are two series of pictures one marked A, B, C and the other numbered 1, 2, 3. Each picture in the series on the right is a cut out part from one of the pictures marked A, B, C in the series on the left.

You have to find out to what pictures the cut out parts respectively belong. For instance the part shown in illustration one, belongs to the picture "J" on the left. You, therefore, enter No. 1 against "J" in the coupon.

Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon in respect of other pictures and submit your entries before 11th December, 1935, observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under: —

(a) **HAND DELIVERY**—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) **REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS**—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

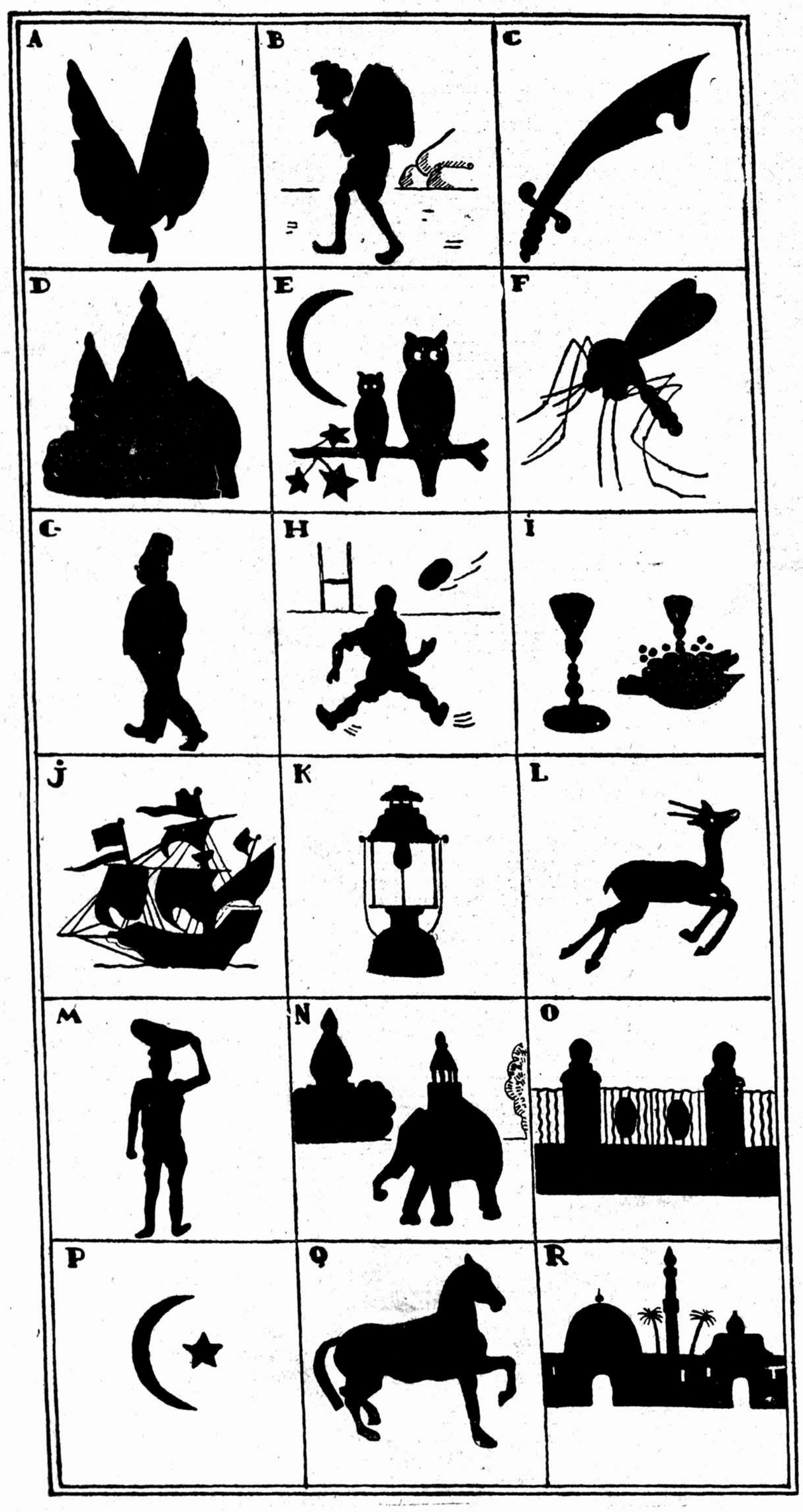
(c) **ORDINARY POST**—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 11th December the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.



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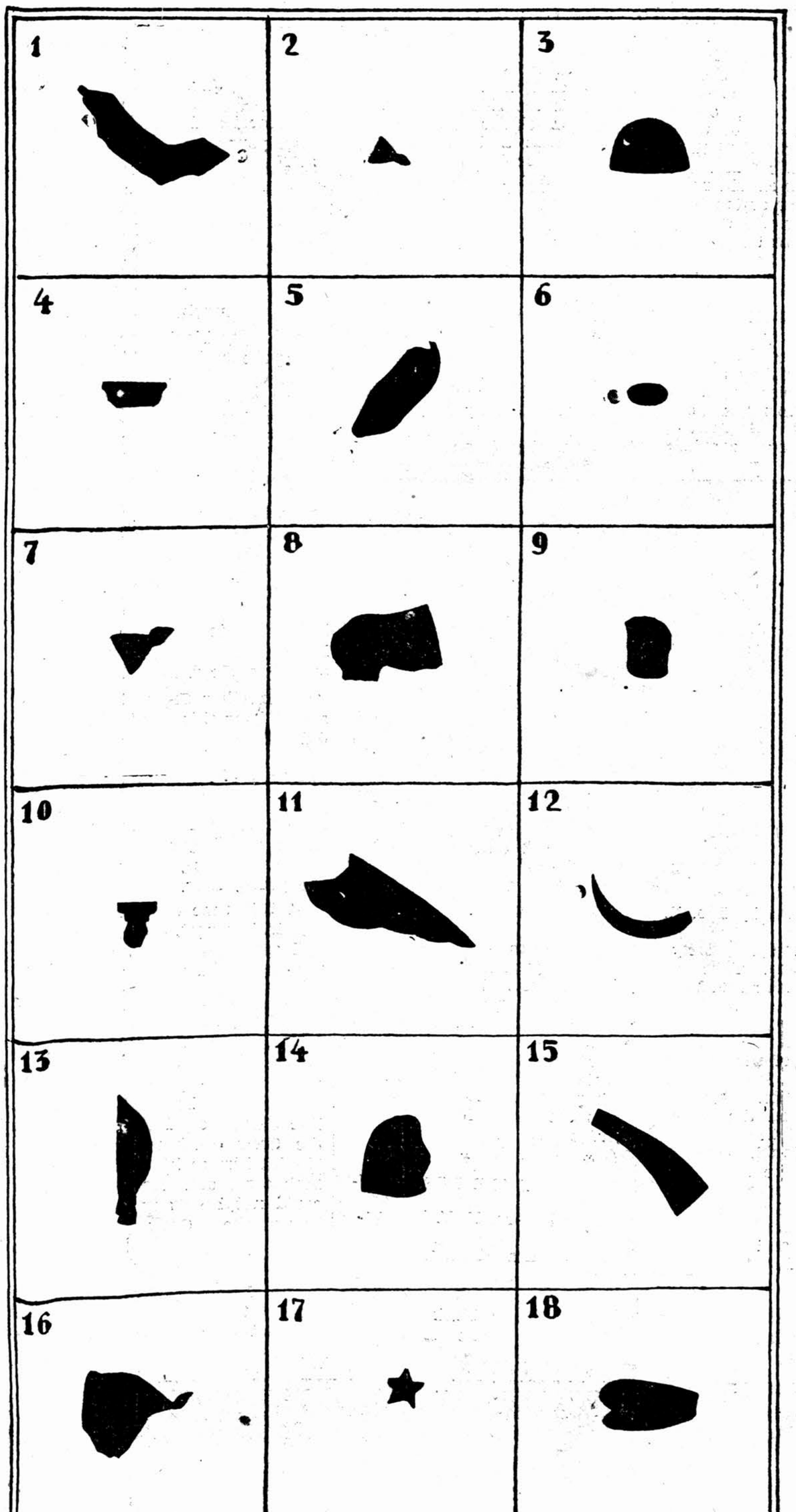
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



(Continued from opposite page)

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition, the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 22nd December, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	
B	
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Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write Name and Address in block letters.

Closing Date 11th December 1935

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

You have perhaps heard the story of an ancient Rajah who hated to hear of any injustice. He decided that if every one in the *world could not enjoy justice*, at least the people in his own town should be protected.

So he had a bell hung outside his home. If any one thought they were being treated unfairly, all they had to do was to ring the bell, and the Rajah would come out and settle the injustice.

* * * *

One day a poor, half-starved donkey came wandering down the street. The creature was so thin and so hungry it could hardly walk, and eventually it managed to get as far as the Rajah's door. There it stopped, and saw that the wall was covered with young green ivy which looked very tempting to the starving animal.

The donkey tried a mouthful! It was delicious and so it stretched up for another bite. Now it happened that the ivy had grown round the bell rope, which hung by the door, and when the donkey tugged at the tempting shoots it pulled the rope and started the bell ringing.

Crowds of people heard the well-known sound, and out they all ran to see who was asking for justice. You can imagine their amusement when they saw only a donkey—even the Rajah thought it a very good joke. But suddenly he frowned as he noticed how thin the creature was.

* * * *

"This is certainly a case of grave injustice!" he exclaimed sternly. "Whoever owns this poor animal has been ill-treating it shockingly!"

The owner of the creature was called, and the Rajah ordered him under threat of severe punishment to buy food for the starving animal at once. Then, he announced to its owner that he would be sent to prison if the poor creature was ever starved or ill-treated again.

So you see the bell brought justice even to a dumb animal. And certainly, we feel proud of the Rajah, who did this!

* * * *

I have marked, very painfully though, that children also are unjust sometime. They have things of their own, and yet would like to use those belonging to others. On occasions they have things which at that particular time they are not using, and still they would not allow another friend to take advantage of them.

This is selfish. It is very unjust. You will feel it yourself as soon as you put your own self in position of the other. Just realize if some other friend behaves with you in this manner—what would you think of him? Understanding this fully well, I hope, you will try to play your part well. That is, you will be un-selfish: You will be just!

* * * *

TOWER BALL

Here is a fine game to play in the fields if you go camping, or on the beach if you go to the seaside.

Three broomsticks are tied together in the middle and the ends then spread out so that they will stand up, tripod fashion. This is the tower, and now you need only a football.

One boy is chosen as the first defender of the tower. The others form a ring round him, and endeavour to knock the tower over by kicking the football at it, the defender, of course, doing his best to protect the tower. Only shots along the ground are allowed. When the tower is knocked over the defender becomes one of the circle, and the boy who kicked the ball takes the defender's place.

The boys in the ring should not stand too close together or too far apart, or the defender will continually be kicking the ball through the circle, when it will have to be fetched and the game restarted.

* * * *

A CLEVER CATCH

Tell a friend the story of a farmer who used a mile of fencing to enclose a field of thirty acres. Then ask him what size ground will be enclosed by two miles of fencing.

Unless he makes very careful calculations he will reply, "Sixty acres." This is wrong. Take a sheet of paper and prove that two miles of fencing will enclose one hundred and twenty acres.

Draw a square, write "thirty acres" in the centre of the square and on each of the four lines write "quarter of a mile."

Place your pencil on the top right-hand corner of the square, extend the line, doubling the length, add three more lines all of the same length, completing a large square and write "half mile" on each line. Your friend will see that one hundred and twenty acres can be enclosed in two miles of fencing.

* * * *

A BAFFLING TRICK

Try this amusing trick. Cut out four circles from a sheet of white card-board. Each circle should measure about one inch a diameter, and all four must be of the same thickness. Take two circles, slightly overlap one, and fix the two together by passing a piece of strong cotton through both pieces of cardboard. When you have done this you should be able to twist one circle so that it completely covers the other one.

Gum the other two circles together. The secret of this trick depends upon the similar thickness of both pairs of circles. When the first pair of circles are closed, the two pairs will appear of similar thickness.

Now this is the way to show the trick. Open the pair which are attached with cotton and hold them between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand; also place the gummed pair of circles near the crease between your thumb and forefinger. Your friends will see the three circles. Pass your left hand over them and close the loose pair of circles. Then show your friends the side view. The two pairs of circles are of the same thickness and your friends will have the impression that the third circle has disappeared.

* * * *

DISGUISE DODGES

Many criminals make good use of the art of make-up in order to escape justice. Here are some of the methods they use:—

Shave off the eyebrows.

Enlarge the nose by means of specially made wax.

Thicken the lips, and bend the ears out of shape by means of wires.

Wear special pads on the shoulders in order to alter the appearance of the jacket.

Alter the gait by the simple process of wearing higher heels, and soles thicker on one side than the other.

Wear a pad on top of the head concealed by the hair. This alters the shape of the skull so effectively that the whole face appears longer.

* * * *

HULLO—LET US PLAY
(Drawn by Bro. B. S. Mohite, Jalgaon).

THE GIRAFFE AND THE CROW-

A Story by Bro. K. V. Raman.

Once upon a time when the queens wore diamond rings on Sundays and golden ones on week days, there lived a black crow who built her nest on the tree in a

ON HER WAY TO BE A WARRIOR.
(Sis. Shanta, Nasik).

thick forest and there she brought up her young ones.

One day it so happened that a wild Giraffe came along this tree. He felt to scratch, so he rubbed and scratched himself against this tree. Its scratching and rubbing made the whole tree shake, and this frightened the young black crows very much.

The angry black crow came out and spoke to him: "Oh! Giraffe, please don't come next time to scratch and rub yourself against my tree, because by your scratching and rubbing the whole tree shakes and that frightens my young ones."

Hearing this gentle speech of the mother Crow, the Giraffe only laughed and said, "You black crow, do you think I am afraid of you? If you have got that impression, please remove it, earlier the better. So to-morrow or any time I pass this tree, I will surely scratch and rub myself against it."

The mother Crow became very sad to hear this. All the same, she did not lose her courage.

The wild Giraffe came again. While passing this tree he scratched and rubbed himself against it. The whole tree began to shake once more and this again frightened the young ones.

At this time the mother Crow was in her nest. She came out and sat on a small branch. The Giraffe looked at her and laughed: "What can you do to me—you silly bird?" The Crow was planning something. Within a few minutes, she jumped and sat on the Giraffe's back.

There she began to bite him. The Giraffe cried out of pain, but the Crow continued her action. She bit him so hard that even the flesh came out. Now the Giraffe could not bear any more. So he begged the Crow to leave him alone. He pleaded that he was sorry for what he had done.

The Crow felt pity on him and did not trouble him any more. After that the Giraffe never, never,

Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association Branch celebrated their sixth anniversary last week: Here you see some of the children with their workers on an outdoor excursion.

during his life-time came to that tree to scratch himself.

* * * *

EIGHT DRAUGHTSMEN

Here is a draught-board puzzle. Place a draught-board on the table and eight draughtsmen near it. Then challenge your friend to set out the eight draughtsmen so that there is not more than one man on any line of squares in any direction.

Five minutes is a good time limit for this puzzle.

When your friend has tried and failed, set out the eight draughtsmen in the following manner.

Count the squares from the top left corner. Place one draughtsman on the third white square; second draughtsmen on the fourth black square; third draughtsman on the first black square; fourth draughtsman on the third white square; fifth draughtman on the second white square; sixth draughtsman on the first black square; seventh draughtsman on the fourth white square; eighth daughtsman on the second white square. Count the squares along each row, from left to right. Begin at the top and work down to the last row. You will see there is not more than one man on any line of squares, no matter in which direction you look.

Daddies as heroes.

—(Photo by Bulu.)

LETTER PUZZLE

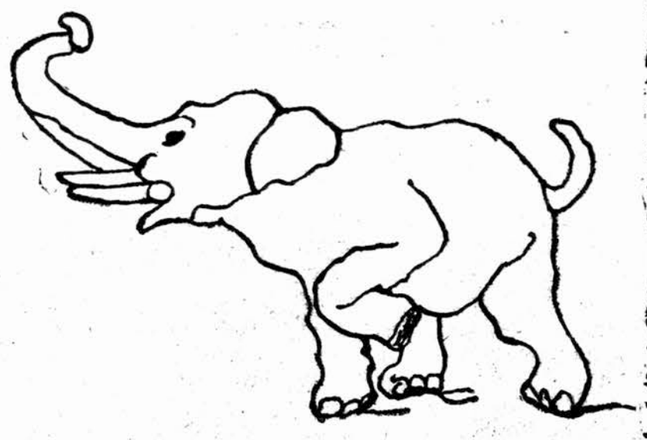
My first is an insect that flies.
My second is yourself, my friend.
My third comes twice with sighs.
My fourth comes almost at the end.

My whole you will find, when your doubts are dispersed,
Describes the character of my first.

Can you find me before looking at the answer below?

Answer: B. (Bee). U. (You). S. Y. Busy.

This is only a MOCK-PLAY at being crowned as rulers . . .But are children not really KINGS and QUEENS already!



DRAW AND ENLARGE PICTURES THIS EASY WAY.

(By Bro. M. MADHAVAN).

If you hold a white sheet of paper to the light you will find a picture on it, which is otherwise invisible. This is the trade-mark of the company in which it is manufactured. Has any of you ever tried to sketch that picture with your pen or pencil? The following is a simple method, by which you can do so.

Cut out the part of the paper, which contains the picture and place it on a thin sheet of glass. Hold the glass with the paper upon it to the light and you will find that the picture is visible. Hold it tight and sketch the picture with your pen.

The picture of the elephant shown at the top is sketched from a sheet of the Elephant Brand paper. You will find a similar elephant on every half-sheet of the Elephant Brand paper, and you can draw it as easily as I have done.

Now then, the other picture by its side is a bit more difficult. Of course, all of you can not do it, but all of you can try at least. You must have seen enlargements of photographs and pictures. They are done by artists. I suggest that every one of you can be an artist, if you have a little patience. Have you ever tried to enlarge the photos you have seen in this Corner? Probably not.

Now to the point. If you closely examine the picture, you will find that they are made up of small dots. These dots are put in an order. If you take a small convex lens and look through it you will find that these dots are in squares and that four dots make up the four corners of a square. The entire picture consists of such innumerable squares.

Now examine further. You will find that wherever necessary these dots are joined, sometimes with a thick line and sometimes with a thin line, and also sometimes the entire square is shaded according to requirement. How simple! We can draw pictures by putting dots, joining them and giving shades, etc.

Of course, we cannot make such small squares as we see them in print, because they will get muddled up and spoiled. But we can make innumerable squares of a larger size. The squares, however, must be uniform.

You will find that the four dots of a square are on the four sides of the paper—top, right, left and bottom. So prepare a 'dots paper' of such squares. Now hold a small convex lens in your left hand and look through it at the photograph you want to enlarge. Then with a pen in your right hand join the dots on the paper, put shades if necessary, as you see them in the picture. Always take small pictures: The busts of persons are preferable.

When you have completed you will find that it looks a little awkward. But if you look at it from a distance you will find that it has the exact liking of the original. The enlargement shown here is that of Miss Lillian Harvey, done by this method. You will find her on page 13 of July 14th issue of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Well, wish you best luck in your efforts!

THE BORN MUSICIAN
(Photo by Z. M. Kadri.)

* * * *

TO MAKE YOU LAUGH

Jones—"I must have been born unlucky."

Friend—"Why?"

Jones—"Well, I was at the Cricket match and there were thirteen players and two umpires on the field, about ten thousand spectators in the ground—and the ball hit me!"

* * * *

Old Lady—"Now, Mary, if I should want to light my candle, are the matches here?'

Little Boy—"Yes, there's one."

Old Lady—"Only one? What if it doesn't light?"

Little Boy—"No fear. It won't do that. I've tried it already."

* * * *

First Traveller—"Did you have much trouble with your Tamil when you were in Madras?

Second Traveller—"No, but the Madrasis did!"

* * * *

Horace—"Would you mind taking that yellow tie with the green spots out of the window for me?"

Shopkeeper—"Certainly, sir."

Horace—"Thanks awfully. The beastly thing bothers me every time I pass!"

* * * *

Prospective Tenant—"Is this cottage within walking distance of the railway station?"

Landlord—"Well—er—how far can you walk?

* * * *

Grey—"If you're going to borrow money, borrow it from a pessimist?"

Greene—"Why a pessimist?"

Grey—"He never expects to get it back!"

* * * *

SHORT NOTES

We have received good many children's photographs for the competition. But as you may have marked in the last Sunday's "Chronicle," notice regarding the "Wanted Photographs" has once more appeared in one of its pages.

Thus the competition has been extended to a fortnight more from that day. This means, the readers have one week yet to send in entries for this competition. The result of the winners will be announced a fortnight hence.

The result of the other—i.e. the colouring competition will however be announced next Sunday. We have received very many entries for this, so we may have to give more prizes than usual. Another new competition will also be set next week.

Shri Urmilabehn Mehta, President of the Khar Children's Association, has informed us that they are thinking of holding some functions in connection with the ensuing Congress Jubilee Celebrations. Perhaps Bombay children will do good to join them.

And the "Pushpa" . . . . . this Children's Own Paper, as it has been rightly named, is sure to be liked by all children throughout India. We would advise you to send us six pice stamps immediately to register your names for its Specimen copy.

Well, who have not yet joined the Children's Association—and why not? Send for the particulars if you like to know them and the application form as soon as possible, enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Please mention your age and full address whenever writing. And address all communiques directly to:—

Dada—"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Maganti Annapurna Devi

(Continued from page 11)

band with one pure Khadi 'dhotar', shirt and cap. Her first business after meeting him was to present the clothing that she brought along with her and asked him to throw off foreign clothes into sea, which he did smilingly.

Illness And Death

Some days after her husband's return from America she fell ill. Then the couple left for Calcutta where they were blessed with a son. They used to call the child as "Chota Gandhi". Gandhiji's gift to the boy was hand-spun yarn. But unfortunately the boy passed away after 23 days. Even though her son died she did not leave off working for the mother-country. But sickness did not leave her. They went to South India for a change of climate, where she translated some Bengali books into Telugu. Her sickness, however, became worse day by day and on the 9th October 1927 she passed away.

Since her death, the memory of her services to her country is being kept green in many places in Andhra. At Ellore a committee has been formed under the name of 'Annapurna Devi Memorial Committee', which is conducting one school under the name of Annapurna Devi National Girls' School. The anniversary of her death is also being celebrated every year in several places.

Mahatmaji's Tribute

The tribute which Gandhiji paid to this patriotic daughter of Andhra is well worth recalling here:

"When I attended a meeting of females at Bezvada in 1921, my attention was drawn to Smt. Annapurna Devi, a well-known Congress worker, who was completely clad in Khaddar and working actively in that meeting. She was the only lady who wore Khaddar. As far as I remember she was the first lady who has sacrificed with all her ornaments except 'mangalasutram' to the cause of the mother-country. When I asked her if she had taken permission from her parents she replied that her parents would never object for good things that are being done for the cause of the country. against her will. She has spoken in English fluently. She took her education in Calcutta Brahmco Girls' School and obtained good knowledge. She had collected many jewels for Swaraj Fund. After her joining the Congress she has done much work for the country. At last she has given her life also for the same. Her death caused me as if I lost one of my daughters. I appeal to all my sisters and daughters to take the example of Smt. Annapurna Devi in serving the country with pure heart. Mr. Bapineedu was right in accusing me that on hearing my call Smt. Annapurna Devi has joined the Non-co-operation movement and thus she lost her health in serving the country".

MAGIC FIGURES IN ADDITION

WHEN the members of the Stringtown Social club found their treasury nearly empty they realized that something would have to be done immediately to meet the long overdue rent for their club rooms which they paid every quarter of the year. A special meeting was called and a committee appointed to devise some form of entertainment to raise the necessary funds. It was planned to give a title-guessing contest to which an admission fee of one dollar was charged.

The contest consisted of a score of tableaux, each of which has a title known only to the three judges. With each admission ticket went the privilege of guessing the titles of the tableaux, a substantial prize. being awarded to the person correctly guessing the greatest number of titles. A perfect score was 100 points, each correct name counting five points.

One of the tableaux presented is pictured in the accompanying illustration. What do you guess is the title given to this scene so suggestive of the sea?

As you will note, 10 of the lanterns are numbered from 0 to 9, both inclusive, which suggested a number puzzle that affords hours of entertainment.

The sum of the 10 digits is 45. This stunt with figures consists of combining the 10 figures in such a way that their sum is only 23, which is a mere fraction more than half the original total. Each digit is used but once.

How are the digits combined to produce the sum of 23?

(The correct solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next).

Find the Hidden Flowers

THE name of the flower, which is concealed in each of the sentences is found by joining two and more words or parts of words. Variant spellings are used when necessary.

1. After writing a great deal of prose, the author decided to try his hand at poetry in an endeavor to increase his income.

2. As a result of his advertising the fur-dealer quick sold his last ermine coat.

3. Every flower soon fades when deprived of sunlight.

4. After scouring the last pan, Sylvia, the maid, finished her day's work.

5. In order to prove that he was perfectly sane, money was freely used by the man whose mental condition was under suspicion.

6. "Well, Mr. Dahl, I am going to see to it that no more mistakes happen in your orders," the merchant promised.

7. "When I took your car, Nat, I only intended to drive 25 miles."

8. After taking lessons on the viol, Etta decided she preferred the piano.

Musical Bottles

TAKE eight bottles of the same size, place a broomstick on the backs of two chairs, and tie the bottles to the stick so that they will hang loosely and not too close together.

Fill each bottle with a different quantity of water. "Tune" the bottles by adding more water for low notes and decreasing the quantity for high notes. A tune is played by tapping the bottles with a ruler.

The correct solutions of these puzzles will appear in our issue of Sunday next.)

LIFE OR DEATH?

A Man's Fate Depends On A Few Minutes

(From Our Own Correspondent).

PRAGUE, Nov. 11.

A murder that took place this week in an European capital town is receiving attention for raising a point of great importance and complicated for solution. The victim in this case is a miserable woman of middle age led to a libertine life. But the difficulty is not about her. It concerns the person who committed the murder, as it would happen on his eighteenth birthday night in a hotel where he had rented a room. The time is of the greatest significance for the trial and the fate of the young man. If the crime is committed before the 18th birthday, according to the law of the place, he is to be tried before a Court for young deliquents implying a moderating factor on the sentence; but if after the 18th birthday before an ordinary Court. Investigations have shown that the entry of birth of the young man is given at 4.30 in the morning, but there is no exact evidence as to when the act of murder took place. He had entered the hotel after mid-night and left it early in the morning. The hotel maid can only state the time of the departure of the man from the hotel as between 4 and 5 in the morning. The murder might have taken place either just before 4 30 or soon after. Strange to reflect the very life of a person as made dependent on few minutes. Funny thing Law, sometimes.

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A Hidden Name

THE name which features the headline of this double half-square puzzle easily can be found as the words are doubly clued by having both horizontal and vertical definitions.

Vertical Rows: 1. To disperse in various directions. 2. Resembling salt. 3. Incensed. 4. A network (Anatomy). 5. The quarter towards which the wind blows. 6. Chemical symbol for erbium. 7. Portion of track consisting of two diverging tracks connected by a cross track. 8. Chemical symbol for tantalum. 9. Large Australian bird. 10. To disarrange (Colloq. U. S.). 11. A flat dish. 12. Unit of the Roman army. 13. Of infinite duration.

Horizontal Rows: 1. Girls name. Edifice dedicated to public worship. 2. Complete course of progress. Ornament worn as a charm. 3. Winged. Treatment. 4. To carry (colloq. U. S.). To impart movement to. 5. To form a knot in. An age. 6. Boy's name. Chemical symbol for sodium. 7. A consonant. Fifty.

(For solutions of puzzle appearing on this page, see next Sunday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle.")

A "KIDNAPING" MYSTERY

INSPECTOR Ferret rushed over to Mrs. Gotmunie's house to find that lady in hysterics. She was running around the room, wringing her hands and crying: "They are going to kidnap my little niece!"

By patient questioning Inspector Ferret finally got the whole story from her. This wealthy matron had, for the past five years, been bringing up her brother's child and, on the occasion of the girl's seventh birthday, had planned a surprise party for her little ward. The party was to take place that very night and all preparations had been made, when it chanced that in walking through the garden late that afternoon, the aunt had come upon a slip of paper.

After glancing at the note, which is reproduced in the accompanying drawing, you can well imagine the poor lady's fright, for the paper evidently contained a message to one of a band of kidnapers. Mrs. Gotmunie had instantly locked her niece in her room and summoned the police. From the fact that she had picked up the note in her own garden, she was led to believe that it had been written by one of the servants and accidentally blown out of a window in their quarters.

Nothing in the room escaped the roving eyes of the detective during this interview and he was particularly interested in a stack of unfinished correspondence that lay on Mrs. Gotmunie's desk. When the latter had finished her tale of woe, the inspector studied the mysterious note for a couple of minutes and then burst into a fit of laughter.

"You are quite right," he said, "about the writer of that note living in this house. In fact, had you not been so panic-stricken at the message, you might have recognized your own handwriting. This paper was originally a list of the first names of the children who would attend the birthday party. You gave it to the caterer so that he could decorate the pastries with the names of the guests It has apparently come into contact with some acid in some way, which has destroyed some of the writing by acting on the particular ink you used. If you will examine the paper under my lens, you will see faint smudges, where the writing was deleted."

Can you restore the original list of names?

ROMANCE OF SUEZ CANAL

(Continued from page 12)

fill the gaping hand-made ditch which is now Lake Timsah.

When de Lesseps' idea was thought impracticable alternatives were put up. The one which found most favour in Britain was for an Alexandria-to-Suez railway instead of Conal. Thomas Waghorn, who favoured the railway idea, obtained permission from the India Office to carry duplicate despatches to the East by horseback, while the originals went by the old route round the Cape.

He won the race easily. His object was to convince the authorities of the time-saving of the Suez route.

De Lesseps, grateful for even this indirect propaganda, put up a statue to Waghorn at Port Tewfik.

It has been calculated that if a railway had been built it would now have to be running ten trains an hour, day and night, to carry the traffic which passes through the canal.

While de Lesseps' men laboured, even when their labours ceased and British ships were reaping the advantages of the canal, Britain still stood officially aloof.

The British Post Office went on sending mails round the Cape for two years.

When Palmerston had foreseen imperial disaster in the scheme, Disraeli called it "a futile prospect and totally impossible to be carried out."

DISRAELI'S DEAL.

Fortunately he changed his mind. Only six years after the French nobility had flocked to the premiere of the opera "Aida," written specially to celebrate the opening of the canal, and Ismail Pasha had given a party to 6,000 guests in his £40,000 palace built in celebration, Disraeli made the most daring and profitable deal one statesman has ever engineered for Britain.

Frederick Greenwood, editor of a London newspaper, was dining with a banker friend, on November 23, 1875.

Egypt, his friend told him, was desperate for money. The Khedive was negotiating with France for the sale of his shares in the canal.

Greenwood realised the importance and the urgency of what he heard. For years Englishmen had been talking of the dangers of the French monopoly of Suez.

Here was the moment to strike, if ever it was to be broken.

He went to Disraeli and told his story. Disraeli went to the Rothschilds, and on his own responsibility asked them to guarantee £4,000,000

The next day the contract was signed in Cairo. On the 26th, the shares were delivered to the British Consulate.

And only then did Britain discover that she was the owner of 7-16ths of the Suez Canal.

Disraeli was accused of extravagance. But time proved his wisdom. Since then Britain has drawn £42,000,000 as her profit from that shrewd purchase. The shares to-day are worth £72,000,000.

The Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez is still an Egyptian company with its offices in Paris. The president and twenty-one of the thirty-two directors are French. So are the secretariat and higher personnel. Britain has ten seats on the board —three Government appointments and seven representing shipping interests. The other director is Dutch.

COMPANY'S BOAST.

The workers of the company are cosmopolitan. They are bound more by tradition than by contract. Every post entails a years. It is the company's boast probationary period of at least two that no man ever leaves or is dismissed.

The company confines its activities rigidly to its three tasks. Keeping the canal open. Passing the ships through. Keeping the records.

Other work is farmed out to contractors.

The company has built a model town, Port Fuad, on the waste land opposite Port Said, but many of the workers prefer to take a money allowance for rent and live on the west side among the modern amenities of Port Said.

Every ship entering the Suez Canal—and 54 per cent of them are British—pays 7s. 6d. per cubic foot if loaded and half that rate if unlaoded.

Britain's average profit is about £1,000,000 a year.

The canal originally cost £16,000,000 and improvements carried out in 1885 cost another £4,000,000.

The speed-limit for steamers in the canal is six miles an hour throughout the 104-1/2 miles. Ships carrying dangerous cargoes have to show special flags and keep a fixed distance from other vessels.

Two pilots take half of the journey each. When the second one is dropped at Port Tewfik the "Full speed ahead" order is given.

Kantara—"the bridge"—is the canal's most direct link with ancient times. There the caravan still ferry across, for the waters break what has been their route between Asia and Africa since far beyond man's memory.

Here came Joseph, sold into slavery in Egypt, and that other Joseph with Mary his wife.

Britain is bound by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888, which lays down that the canal is "always to be free and open in time of war as in time of peace to every vessel of commerce or war, without distinction of flag."

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THE NUN

(Continued from page 25).

She was afraid to go away lest the nun rob her of the money. She couldn't shout for her chowkidar lest the woman jump up and gag her for ever.

"Then, you keep your shop alone in the night?"

"No, I have a chowkidar. Do you not hear his snoring. When I go away I shall awake him."

"It appears to be a lonely place, and till now not a single policeman had passed this way. But you say he comes in the night."

Miss Williams felt like crying. Her heart was almost giving way. "I am doomed. He is some bandit in disguise," thought she. Run she could not, though much did she attempt. Her power to shout had disappeared. She felt a choking sensation, but tried mightily to keep herself up in expectancy of the customer. The nun was not going to sleep, it appeared.

"Can't you give me a little water to drink, I feel so thirsty."

"Yes." But Miss Williams had no power to move away, and before she could go to bring water, she saw the nun getting restless and she summoned all her courage to ask, "Do you want anything else?"

"Have you a bath room? My eyes are burning. I want to give them a wash."

"Have you an eye-cup?"

"Yes, I have."

"Kindly give me one just for a while. I suffer from granules."

Miss Williams thought it was a chance for her to run; but then she had a brain wave and suddenly turned and asked the nun, "you better come in my bath room, there you will find everything."

"Yes, I would." The nun rose to follow Miss Williams into the bathroom.

"You have a tap here. Please stay here, meanwhile I bring an eye-cup for you."

Miss Williams, taking it as a god-sent chance, came out and quickly, like lightning, bolted the door of the bathroom from outside.

* * * *

Her heart was beating loudly when she turned away from the bolted door. She felt sense of relief at having locked the bandit. Hardly had she done that than there returned the belated customer. She was delighted but before she could ask for his help, the stranger spoke in a somewhat low tone, "I am sorry Miss, but did I forget my box of cigars here?"

"Yes, you have." Miss Williams had kept away the box, and she now went inside to bring it again. When she returned she was horrified to see the man inside the shop standing with his eyes bloodshot and with a revolver pointing towards Miss Williams, "Your money or your life."

She now faced a greater danger. She was aghast, awe-stricken and terrorized; her voice had failed and her lips had grown white. Her eyes were starting out, and her nerves were completely paralysed. She couldn't speak; and the man looked like a raging tiger. But all of a sudden, as if by a miracle, she saw a black figure arise from behind and quickly snatch away the revolver from the death-dealing hand. Providence had sent her deliverer in the disguise of a nurse. Miss Williams in despair had forgotten that the bathroom had two doors. The nun had heard the customers' steps and voice and she had quietly but cautiously slunk away from behind and now held the robust customer in his grasp fast like one in a vice. For a while, it all appeared to her like a nightmare, but soon after she awoke from her reverie and saw the customer cowering before the infuriated glance of the 'nun.' His moustaches were no more there. They had fallen off: they were false. The nun had thrown off her guise and had suddenly been transformed into a sinewy man.

* * * *

Six months ago a murder was committed in Belangunj, Agra; a rich banker was done to death while entering accounts late in the night, and for six months the murderer had defied the police. He had come to Fort Sandeman after an adventurous journey through Sindh and had been plotting to rob Miss Williams, who was known to be very wealthy. He had nearly succeeded in his attempt; but the man who had been following him since long was a past master in detecting criminals; he had correctly located the man and rightly anticipated his night's scheme. He had already studied him when he was purchasing the cigars. It was his daily visits for the last five days that had raised shrewd suspicion in the mind of the detective.

Thought-Reading

TRICKS of thought-reading are always amusing and mystifying. Try this easy one at some party:

Introduce one of the guests as a clever thought-reader, and then explain the trick. During your friend's absence from the room, request someone to touch or indicate any article, and your friend on his return names the object in question.

Your assistant knows that when asked for the seventh time "Is it this?" he will answer "Yes."

Try the trick again and again, choosing the third article for the second trick and the tenth article for the third trick.

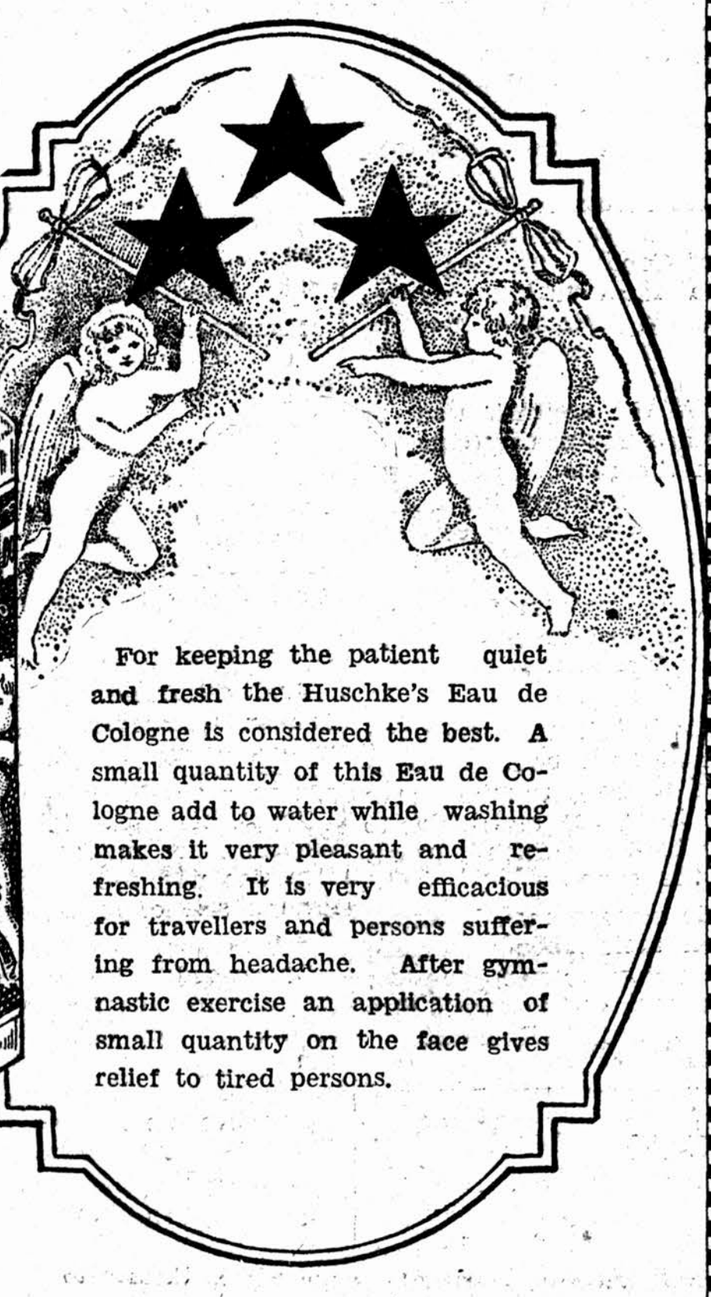
Collecting the Club's Dues

BUSINESS meetings are generally monotonous affairs, but this does not apply to those held by the Young Arctic Explorers' Association. When the order of business gets down to the sad duty of collecting dues, the meeting becomes enlivened.

Puzzle Pete, being the treasurer of the association, leaves the more strenuous aspects of dues collecting to the huskier lodge brothers, while he looks after the accounting. Tuesday's meeting, he found, was unusual not only for the large amount added to the treasury, but because the collections themselves form an interesting puzzle. At this meeting, $2.05 was collected. Each of the boys from whom this was received gave in the same number of coins and the coins of each boy were of the same denomination, although no two boys had the same kind of coins. From how many boys was the money collected?

(The correct solution of this puzzle will be published in our issue of Sunday next).

Huschke's Cologne Water



For keeping the patient quiet and fresh the Huschke's Eau de Cologne is considered the best. A small quantity of this Eau de Cologne add to water while washing makes it very pleasant and refreshing. It is very efficacious for travellers and persons suffering from headache. After gymnastic exercise an application of small quantity on the face gives relief to tired persons.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Father (who has helped his son with his home wirk)—what did the teacher say when you showed her the work?

Johnny—She said I was getting more stupid every day.

* * * *

London Host This is the picture of my great grandfather, who lost his arm at Waterloo.

Guest—Yes, isn't it a terrible place for losing things? I lost my bag at that station last week.

* * * *

Bert—(passionately) Life to me was a desert until I met you!

Dorun (coldly) Is that why you dance like acamel?

* * * *

Junior came to school with the glad news that his father had work again.

"What is he doing?" asked the teacher.

"Oh, he's got a hard job," said the child. "He's got to watch six watchmen."

* * * *

A woman advertised for a girl to do light housework.

She received a letter from a girl who said she would like the position. She thought the sea air would do her good, but she wanted to know where the lighthouse was situated.

* * * *

A traveller entered a restaurant in Winchester and asked: "What can I have for dinner?"

"Anything you like, sir."

"What are you celebrated for here?"

"Well, sir, there's the Cathedral."

* * * *

A man had a slight difference of opinion with his wife. But he acknowledged his error generously by saying: "You are right, and I am wrong, as you generally are. Good-bye, dear," and he hurried off to catch his train.

"So nice of him to put it like that," his wife said to herself. And then—she began to think about it.

"Steak to your liking, sir?"
"I have tasted better ones!"
"Not here Sir."

Foreman (to small son of workman who has met with an accident)—When will your dad be fit to work again?

Boy—can't say for certain, but it will be a long time.

Foreman—What makes you think that?

Boy Compensation's set in!

* * * *

"Mr. Jones," began the timid young man, "er—ah—that is, can --er—I—will you——"

"Why, yes, my boy, you can have her," smiled the girl's father.

The young man gasped.

"What's that? Have whom?" he asked.

'My daughter, of course," replied Jones. "That's what you mean—you want to marry her, don't you?"

"Why, no," said the young man. "I just wanted to know if you could lend me a pound."

"Certainly not!" said Jones, sharply. "Why, I hardly know you."

There was only one thing to do, so in the end we all put our heads together and made a raft.—Letter in a paper.

A good, solid, wooden one.

* * * *

Man: "Is your son mercenary?"

Friend: "No, I can't say he is. He doesn't seem to love money enough to work for it."

* * *

I heard your daughter speaks Esperanto. Does she speak it fluently?"

"Just like a native."

* * * *

"Liza, you remind me fo' all de world of brown sugah."

"How come, Sam?"

"You am so sweet and so unrefined."

* * * *

"Your son is making good progress with his violin. He is beginning to play quite nice tunes."

"Do you really think so? We were afraid we'd merely got used to it."

* * * *

The indications are that the Whitneyville Church mouse will be filled to capacity this evening at 6-30 when the annual father and son banquet of the church will be served.—New Haven paper.

* * * *

"Tom," said Mrs. Smith, "what shall I do? I've nothing for dessert but brandied peaches, and the vicar is coming to dinner I never thought about him—you know he's such a strict teetotaler."

Smith said he was sorry, but that they would have to trust to luck.

They did—and luck did not fail them. For when it came to the dessert, the vicar evidently enjoyed the peaches. He said he had never tasted anything half so good. And when Mrs. Smith asked him, "Could she not have the pleasure of serving him with another peach?" he replied, "No, thank you, but if you don't mind I'll take a little more of the juice!"

Boss: "What you want the afternoon off for, my son?"
Football Enthusiast: "Grandmother's funeral versus the Arsenal, Sir!"

Showman—This armless man can pick up a needle with his toes.

Disgusted Vicitor—That's nothing I've often picked up carpet tacks with my heels.

Bystander—That's nothing. I pick up five nails every time I lift my foot.

* * * *

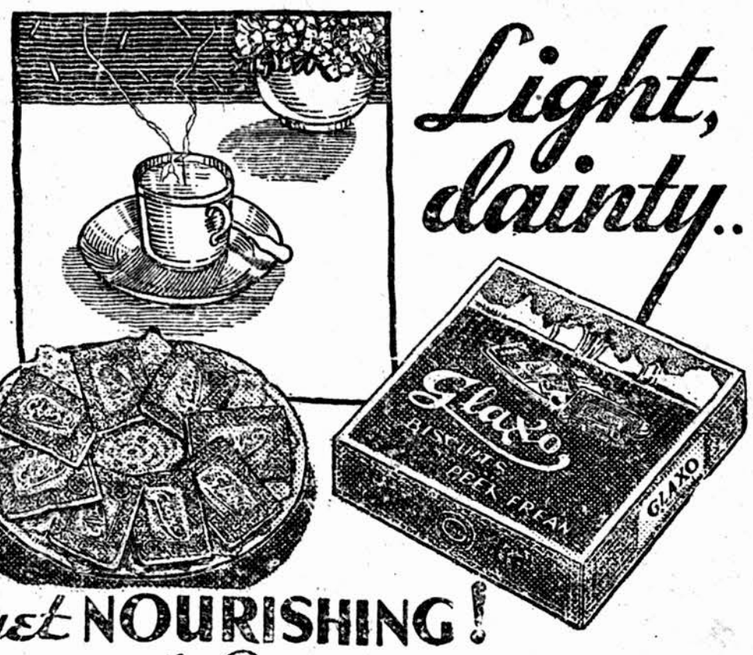
"I wish our bank could get on its feet enough to stop sending back my cheques marked "insufficient funds," said the bride to her husband. "A bank that hasn't got enough money on hand to pay a 4.27 dols. cheque ought to be merged and put on a sound basis."

* * * *

The town cynic says that the evil men do live after them, while the good is oft appropriated by the treasury.

Lawyer: Now you still maintain that the prisoner is the man you saw stealing your cycle?

PEEK FREAN'S



Light, dainty..

yet NOURISHING!

Glaxo

BISCUITS

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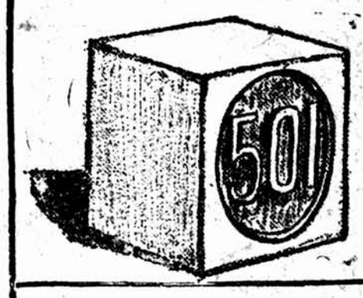
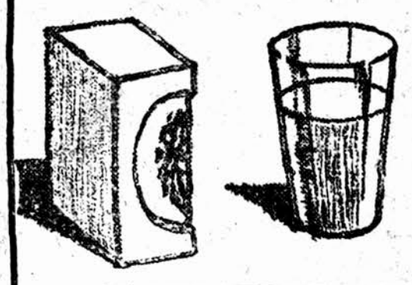
Which is Better Value?



501 Soap—all solid soap, with very little water



Soap which looks the same, but is more than half water

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The Space-Raiders

(Continued from page 9).

door of Kay's cell to investigate, that might be their chance.

Suddenly Kay's scream ended. Came a moment of silence.

Then George was out in the corridor.

'Ahead, another gap showed in the corridor wall.

"Don't touch me, you beast! Keep away!" came Kay's voice, loud and clear. The Thing had entered the cell!

"Now!" snapped George, to Duke.

They went into action like dogs unleashed. Dashing through that other gap, they cannoned into the hairy horror, which had both its long arms wound tightly round Kay's struggling form. Kay's companion was trying to loosen the grip.

As the Thing realised the intrusion, it let go of Kay and swung round, a bestial snarl coming from its throat.

Without hesitation George fired his pistol at point-blank range!

CRASH!

The report was deafening! But the bullet had done its work. With a fearful, throaty howl, the creature dropped, thrashing on the floor in a death agony.

"Kay!"

"George!"

"Take them to the hoverer, Duke!" panted George "Hurry!"

That shot would bring the space-raiders about their ears. Kay and Duke helped the other woman captive, who was in a fainting condition, out into the corridor. All three ran for the tunnel.

At the corner of the tunnel George, who came last, halted, pistol levelled. "Hurry!" he cried again, over his shoulder.

He could hear them scrambling down the girders of the hull-chamber.

Then in the square of light at the end of the corridor came the first pursuer—utterly unlike the humped Thing which George had slain in the cell. Of medium height, slender, cloaked from head to feet in a green garment which fitted its figure closely. The garment rose to cover a small head on narrow sholders.

This must be one of the raiders proper, one of the masters of the space-ship. It came racing towards George. He saw one of its long green arms raised and pointing at him; the fingers grasped a short tube, probably some form of ray-gun!

"Come on, George!" came the shout of Duke, from the chamber at the end of the tunnel. The others had gained the hoverer!

George dare not risk a close quarters fight with the raider running towards him. He squeezed the trigger of the pistol 'Bang!'—and as the raider staggered and fell George caught the flash of its tube, felt the air go warm around him, saw the wall of the passage blistered as though by fire! The ray--gun had been deflected in the nick of time!

Then he turned and dashed down the short tunnel. Gasping, he struggled down the girders of the chamber, to where friendly hands were reaching from the door of the waiting hoverer.

He felt himself dragged roughly inside; the door slammed shut; and the hoverer dropped like a stone, out and clear of the chamber and the hull.

George could scarcely see for the sweat which blinded his eyes. In the fight he had dropped his oxygen-helmet, and was feeling faint. But as the oxygenated air of the cabin revived him, he heard the professor's call—"Biggs! Ready? Both torpedo-tubes! 'Fire'!"

The hoverer rocked and reeled like a drunken thing, as two aerial torpedoes spat from the tubes on their errand of destruction, aimed straight for that gleaming hull above.

BOOOOO-OOOOOM! CRAAAAAAAAAASH!

Came a mighty confusion which sent the hoverer spinning like a wind-blown leaf. Professor Longdon was fighting madly with the controls, struggling to adjust the stabilisers and put the craft on an even keel. For an awful moment more than one in the cabin thought that the end had come, that the space-raiders had directed one of their destruction rays at them.

Then the professor let out a cracked yell of triumph. The Green Light had gone out!

And a second later the darkness was dispelled by a glare which lit the sky for miles! Both torpedos had struck the space-ship in vital parts! The monster of the void was on fire!

Down and way fled the hoverer, out of the line of falling, blazing wreckage.

When he could find his voice—"Rough luck on the other captives on the ship," croaked George, with a shudder.

"There were none," said Kay. "We were the only two left alive." And then she fainted.

Brandy from the first-aid locker revived her. By the time Kay had opened her eyes again, the hoverer had swooped gently to land, and men in flying kit came running from the gloom to question and report.

The volunteer fleets had carried on according to instructions. But despite their efforts the raiding craft which came down the Green Light had escaped. The steel nets, dropped into the beam, found nothing to grip on its surface. The most they could say was that the barrage of gun-fire across the beam prevented its rising until the Light went out. Then it was gone, slipping skywards in the darkness and confusion. But a long journey lay ahead if those in that small craft meant to return to their home planet, now that the parent ship had been destroyed. . .

KAY ANSWERS A QUESTION

"Miss Kay, sir? In the garden. . . "

The maidservant nodded her head towards the French window opening on to the sunny lawn, and smiled to herself as she turned away.

All the servants of the Longdons, whether at their home or at the laboratories, knew and liked George Anstey. This servant was no exception to the rule—but she smiles because she had a shrewd idea why he had appeared, groomed and trim in a new lounge suit, at eleven of the morning, with a tremor of eagerness in his voice. In the kitchen it was common gossip that "something was up" between Miss Kay and Mr. George, for of late Kay had been observed frequently glancing at the young man's portrait where it hung in the dining-room.

Some thirty hours had passed since the night adventure over Spanish territory. The various participants in the drama had gone their several ways, to rest and sleep now that the Terror had been smashed. Sleep—how they had needed it! But when the mind is at rest, the human body performs swift miracles of recuperation. George looked very alert, as he stepped out into the lawn and stared about in search of Kay.

He found her, gloved and with scissors in hand, cutting flowers for the tables. She turned to greet him, and he thought she had never looked more lovely.

She drew off her gloves and gave him her hands.

"George," said Kay, and her voice was very soft.

"Recovered?" said George, gazing down at her.

She nodded. "And you?"

"I'm all right. Thank God it's all over."

Kay dropped her eyes. "I'm afraid I made rather a fool of myself" she told him. "I thought I could help by—by—doing what I did. But as it was—"

"That's enough," said George, firmly. "You played your hand as best you knew. You gave some of us an awful right. But it turned out all right in the end."

"Thanks to you."

She would have withdrawn her hands from his, but he held them prisoned.

"Kay—"

"Yes?"—very softly.

"When you wrapped up the gyroscope, enclosing a note—"

"Yes?"

"—You added a postscript."

"Did I?"

It was addressed to me."

"Was it, George?"

"And it said 'If we win through, why not ask me?'. I think those were the words," said George. His voice was hoarse. "Kay—why did you write that?"

"Perhaps I was feeling a bit hysterical."

"You—you couldn't have been feeling half as hysterical as I am now," blurted George. "And hysterical or not, I've come to ask you—I'm crazy with love for you, will you marry me?"

Kay's eyes were bright as stars that night. But she countered question with question. "Would you have asked me that, if—if I had not added the postscript?"

"I would never have had the pluck," confessed George.

"Then I'm glad I wrote it," breathed Kay, "and the answer is this. . . "

Lifting her head, she gave him her lips in a kiss that was eloquent with promise and meaning. And the sun shone around them blindingly, gloriously. . . .

(THE END.)

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Beauty and the Bath

From earliest times women have sought Beauty in baths, in exercises, in massage and unguents. To-day woman nature remains still unchanged, for men are still as much as ever attracted by feminine loveliness. But the times have changed. In these days of mad rush and hurry most women cannot devote half their lives to the pursuit of perfection in attractiveness.

The daily bath has been abridged to an invigorating plunge or shower. Exercises compressed into a few scientifically planned movements, and by the use of Oatine the time spent in massage has been reduced to a few minutes instead of hours.

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Griffith To Become Chief Whip In Assembly?

Ottawa Issue Looms Large Before Budget Sessions Of Central Legislature

(From Our Correspondent-.
NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.

The Government of India propose to ask the Assembly at its next session to enact a law reproducing the Ordinance applying Sanctions against Italy.

As regards the Ottawa Agreement the Government is likely to adopt the course of asking the Assembly to appoint a Committee to examine its working and if the Committee's report is submitted early the agreement could be discussed after the budget debate.

There is no hint forthcoming, yet that legislation regarding Indian Statutory Railway Authority will be ready for introduction in the next Session.

ALLOTMENT OF DAYS.

The question of allotment of official and non-official days has been engaging the attention of authorities. In the past practice has varied somewhat and there was one occasion, namely, the Delhi Session of 1922, when so many as fifteen days were allotted for non-official business. The average every year, however, has been much lower and since 1925 no more than eight days have been ever allotted for private business and once these were as few as five.

At the last Delhi Session six days were allotted, but that was according to a precedent in the cases when the new Assembly meets and non-official bills are not before the House. However as non-official members are keen on having more days, the decision which, it is expected will be announced shortly and would meet their wishes and as the session will start late the majority of non-official days may be allowed after the budget debates are over.

PROBLEM OF CONGRESS SESSIONS.

One uncertainty has been caused by the talks of the session of the Congress in Easter. If this happens, the Congress Party would naturally desire to conclude the session before Easter which means that between. February 3, and April 9 not more than 44 sittings may be held, of which 36 will be official and eight non-official. Some doubt, however, exists here as to whether the Assembly will be able to conclude business by April 9. If this happens the Assembly would have three days Easter and one Baisakhi holiday and reassemble on April 14, and sit for four days or even a week.

The Council of State in that case would sit still later, specially as there has been a tendency among non-official members not to waive rules requiring three days for the Assembly output to be on its table for discussion in the Council.

GRIFFITH AS CHIEF WHIP?

The personnel of the Assembly would undergo a number of changes Mr. Spence would become member vice Sir Lancelot Graham, Mr. Owen Chief Whip, having got the appointment which is not likely to free him for Assembly work, would be replaced. Government of India have asked for provincial nominations to enable them to select the Chief Whip, but as Mr. P. J. Griffith, Bengal Civilian, who made a name by hi oratorical maiden performance would again be a member of the assembly he may be considered for the appointment of Chief Whip.

DEEPNARAIN'S VACANCY

The vacancy caused by the death of Babu Deepnarian Singh is likely to be filled by the middle of January as the Government is shortly issuing a notification asking his constituency to elect a successor by then.

Sirdar Mangal Singh retains his seat having won the election petition. He, however, faces another problem namely whether his election returns are properly filed.

The Election Commissioners have already decided that he did not make false election returns, but whether he made them in the prescribed form is the issue now raised and it is said the Governor-General alone decides on that point. It is understood that Sirdar Mangal Singh will be shortly addressed by the Government to answer the charge after which the Government would decide the issue.

Party alignment is not expected to undergo material change next session, but some critical divisions are anticipated especially relating to Trade Pacts.

It may be mentioned that the actions taken under the Sea Customs Act for enforcing Sanctions against Italy would not come before the Assembly as they are taken under permanent law.

Better Living Conditions For S. Indians In Br. Malaya

Glimpses Into Annual Report Of Government Of India's Agent

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Dec. 6.

The annual report of Mr. K. A. Mukundan, Agent to the Government of India in British Malaya for the year 1934 states the year under review was one of slow recovery from the effect of slump in the Rubber industry and in trade generally. The introduction of rubber control with effect from June 1, 1934 and the consequent increase in the production and price of Rubber made it possible for tens of thousands of unemployed labourers from South India, especially those who had been here before to rush to this country and to find employment at fair rates of wages. The price of rice which is staple food of the South Indian labourers continued to be low as also the cost of other articles required by them. On the whole, it can be said when compared with the present conditions in South India, South Indian labourers were able to live much better life in this country than in their own place. Most of the rubber companies which were tottering or had closed during the worst slump were able to pay dividends to shareholders and it should not be forgotten that this was possible largely on account of the free uow of cheap labour from free flow of cheap laboor from

NO MUNICIPAL AND POLITICAL FRANCHISE

Indians have in common with other communities have no political or municipal franchises. Non-officials in the Legislative Federal and State councils and other public bodies such as harbour boards, municipalities, sanitary boards, etc., are nominated by the Government. In Singapore, the Hindu Advisory Board and the Mohammadan Advisory Board which are bodies constituted to advise the Government on religious matters exercise the privilege of recommending one member each for the municipality. In Trengganu also the Indian Association has privilege of recommending one member to the Sanitary Board of State.

REPATRIATION STOPPED?

The repatriation of able bodied labourers was practically stopped from the middle of 1933 as work was easily available owing to the improvement in trade during 1934. 1 409 adults 362 minors and 188 infants were repatriated as compared with 7,047 adults, 1,497 minors and 794 infants during 1933

FIRE CAUSES DAMAGE OF Rs. 1,00,000

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

A devastating fire broke out early this morning in Chandni Chauk, which destroyed five shops resulting in loss of about Rs. 1,00,000. The fire broke out at 3 a.m. The fire brigade which came within a short time had to fight for an hour before the flames could be brought under control.

All the shops except one were insured. The fire originated in an electric shop but the cause of the fire is not known.—United Press.

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STUDENTS PROTEST

Union Cabinet Resigns Sequel To Pro-vice-Chancellor's Threat

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 7.

Unusual excitement prevails over the reported threat by Dr. Meckenzie, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, stating that he would dismiss students if they agitate for the alteration of dates of examinations already fixed due to the Nizam's Silver Jubilee celebrations.

The University Students Union Cabinet resigned "en bloc" on Thursday after prolonged deliberation as the Pro-Vice-Chancellor was adamant towards changing the dates in spite of repeated requests.

Dr. Meckenzie addressed the students of the University in the Lecture Hall on Thursday afternoon and urged them to be loyal to him and the professors and to keep aloof from carrying on propaganda against the University. He has also called upon the Union Cabinet to reconsider their decision.

Further developments are expected.

POETS' CONFERENCE FOR CONGRESS JUBILEE

Vile Parle Committee's Move

The Secretary, Vile Parle Congress Committee writes:—

It has been arranged to hold a programme of Mushayara (Kavi Sammelan) on 31st at 8 a.m.

Poets and verse writers are requested to their contributions in Hindi, Gujarati and Marathi a week prior to the Jubilee. It is hoped that the subject of the contribution will mainly be a national one.

Shayar Meghani of Shurashtra will preside.

Late Mr. Shiveshwarkar

A crowded public meeting of the Karnataki residents of Bombay was held on Friday when a condolence resolution was passed touching the sad demise of Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram Shiveshwarkar, Advocate, who was well-known among the Bombay Karnatakis as the Grand Old Man of Karnatak.

DR. KATJU FOR ALLAHABAD CIVIC CHAIR

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: Dec. 7.

In reply to the enquiry whether he would consent to be elected Chairman of the newly-constituted Municipal Board of Allahabad, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is reported to have expressed his hesitation, he being away from India.

The name of Dr. Kailash Nath Katju is likely to be put up for the chairmanship by the Congress members.

Dr. Katju has been elected on the Congress ticket.

King Faisal's Brother As Ambassador

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO: (By Air Mail).

The Iraq Government has appointed Amir Zaid, the brother of the late King Faisal, as the Ambassador at Berlin.

The Cochin Government have decided, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Education, to allow boys as an experimental measure to attend music classes in mixed schools.

HOARE KEEPS MUM

Says He Hopes To Do Some Skating In Switzerland

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Owing to thick fog in London Sir S. Hoare instead of flying to Paris left from Victoria Station at 9 this morning. He declined to say anything about the international situation.

He merely remarked that he hoped to do some skating in Switzerland.—Reuter's Special.

ITALY'S COAL MAGNATE'S HOUSE SEARCHED

Four Persons Arrested Sequel To Find Of Gold

(SPECIAL CABLE).

GENOA: Dec. 7.

The police search of the house of Sgr. Giuseppe Matteucci, Grand Knight of the Crown of Italy, one of the largest coal-importers of the country, is stated to have resulted in the discovery of about a hundredweight of gold, and three ingots.

Sgr. Matteucci was arrested on November 18, on the charge of infringing the Currency Regulations.

Four men, alleged to have been accomplices, who furnished Matteucci with a 150,000 franc cheque which caused his arrest, have also been arrested at Genoa.

Sgr. Matteucci practically has the monopoly of the Welsh Durham's coal imports into Italy and is the agent of most of the British colliery companies.

Br. AMBASSADOR MEETS 'IL DUCE'

ROME, Dec. 7.

Sgr. Mussolini interviewed the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Drummond for half an hour and it is believed he discussed the meeting of Sir S. Hoare and M. Laval at Paris to-day. It is possible that as a result of the conversation Sgr. Mussolini will modify his speech to the Chamber at 2-15 p.m.

FIRST WOMAN ADMINISTRATOR IN BARODA

BARODA, Dec. 7.

Miss Bhikhoo Batliwala, who has recently joined State service after returning from England, has been appointed personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Education.

She is the first Indian lady to hold such an administrative post. —United Press.

Hammond Committee In Bombay

BOMBAY: Saturday.

A Communique says:—

The Indian Delimitation Committee this morning met the Government of Bombay at Government House, when a general discussion took place regarding the delimitation proposals of the Local Government.

In the afternoon the Delimitation Committee had a discussion with the Provincial Delimitation Committee, at the Legislative Council Building.

On Monday, the Committee will start to hear oral evidence.

Baroda.—The Sanitary Association of the taluka town of Patan will hold a baby week during the Diamond Jubilee celebrations.

Baroda.—Prince Pratapsinhrao Raje has contributed Rs. 10,000 to the Diamond Jubilee Fund which has now totalled Rs. 3,00,000.

SOVIET TIP TO TOURISTS

Move To Cancel Re-Entry Of Own Currency Into Country

(From A Correspondent.)

ZURICH, (By Air Mail).

The United Press of America reports that the Soviet Government has ordered the Soviet Travel Agency (Tourist) abroad to receive only foreign currency at 3 francs per rouble, while it is calculated inland at 13-1/2 francs. Like Italy, the Soviet Government forbids the bringing of its rouble notes from abroad, thus cancelling its own notes once they go out of the country.

MUSSOLINI'S CHALLENGE

(continued from page 1)

mitigation of the proposed impositions. "But I must caution you against too much optimism. We have been asked to make known our unalterable requirements. These were transmitted to the French Government in October, but instead of proposals, we were greeted with Sanctions by the League of Nations, to which Italy bore the first element of civilization."

Referring to the British and French experts' conversations in Paris, he said that, there was no reason to suppose that they would reach a rapid conclusion.—Reuter

He declared that no siege, no coalition, however numerous, would divert Italy from her goal.

Referring Sir Samuel Hoare's wishes for a strong Italy expressed in his House of Commons speech, he said that this was not possible if the problem of the integral security of the East African colonies was not resolved. The proposed embargo on petrol which would be decided on December 12 would gravely prejudice the development of the situation.

The penal code of the League was never applied in far more serious case. It was only aimed at Italy because she was poor in raw materials. Rich peoples were sheltered from the League Covenant, but peoples who set in motion the most exclusive engines of war which history recalls, have made mistakes in their calculations.

He concluded by reaffirming categorically that the conclusion of the crisis can only be clear recognition of Italy's rights and safeguarding her interests in Africa.

At the conclusion of his speech, there were, three minutes' sustained applause, then the singing of the "Giov: Nezza."

Sgr. Mussolini's speech was unexpectedly short and restrained.

The British Ambassador entered the Chamber gallery late.

At the end of the Duce's speech the House adjourned till Tuesday.

Yuvaraj of Patiala, Captain of the Indian Team.

MONTGOMERY JAIL RIOT SEQUEL

Alleged Find Of Blood-stained Weapons With Prisoners

LAHORE: Dec. 7.

A Montgomery message says that in the course of investigations into the riot between the Sikh and Muslim prisoners, which took place recently in the local Central Jail, necessitating firing, the Police, it is alleged, have seized some blood-stained pieces of iron and some dagger-shaped weapons tied for the purposes of concealment to the legs of some prisoners.

It is further understood that the Police have submitted 'challans' under Section 307|148, I.P.C. against 13 Sikh prisoners for alleged complicity in the riot. All the accused are long-term prisoners.

Police pickets are still posted inside the jail.—United Press.

RAIN TO INCREASE IN LOWER BURMA

POONA, Dec. 7.

The Andaman sea depression caused nearly general rain in Tenasserim and has apparently weakened. The western disturbance which is passing eastwards across western Himalayas induced a low pressure area over Rajputana and a few light falls of rain occurred in the Punjab Hills and East Rajputana.

FORECAST:

Rainfall will increase and extend in lower Burma and east and north Punjab and extent in west United Provinces.—A.P.

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The first instalment of this thrilling story will appear in our issue of Sunday next.

CONGRESS MEMBERS WALK OUT

Protest Against Karachi Civic Address To Bombay Governor

KARACHI, Dec. 7.

The Karachi Corporation decided this morning by 36 votes to 6 to present the Governor of Bombay with a farewell address during his visit to Karachi in January and sanctioned Rs. 300 for expenses.

CONGRESSMEN WALKOUT.

While eight Congress Members walked out from the house when the subject was discussed, two Muslim members, Mr. M. H. Guzdar, M.L.C., and Mr. M. A. Khalik, opposed the proposal on the ground that Government had refused to institute an inquiry into the Karachi firing. One Hindu member Dr. Rochiram was speaking in favour of the proposal when a "passage at arms" ensued between Mr. Guzdar and the speaker. Two nominated members noticing the communal tinge being imparted to the discussion pacified them while the Mayor intervening directed the House not to indulge in unparliamentary language but to maintain the dignity of the House.

Closure was applied and the resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority.— A. P.

Lahore Curfew Order Modified

LAHORE, Dec. 7.

The undisturbed peace in Lahore for the last few days has encouraged the authorities to modify the curfew order by pushing back the hours of restrictions by one hour.

The cavalry and two platoons of the military have been withdrawn. Only one platoon is standing by outside the Kotwali. —United Press.

Motiji Sarjudeo, a beggar was injured while detraining from the train at Borivli station on Thursday last, and died as a result of the injuries sustained in the early hours of this morning. Inquest will be held on December 9.

No Oil And Coal To Italian Steamers

ANGORA ORDERS FOR CONSTANTINOPLE?

Syrian Youth Movement Against France Suppressed

(From Our Correspondent.)

The police authorities at Beyrut have arrested a party of young men who were plotting against the French Government to bring Libwan, Beyrut and Syria under the control and jurisdiction of one Government. The authorities have also found arms and manuscripts which show that the aims of this party of young men are the same as those of the Nazi Government. The party comprises of many lawyers, engineers and other educated youths.

The special correspondent of "Aleharam" at Constantinople has wired to his paper at Cairo that the Scotland Yard Crime Detection Department first detected and at once informed the Turkish Government about the plot against the life of Kemal Pasha in Transjordan. The Scotland Yard authorities wanted to hand over the plotters, Adham Bey Sharkasi, his brother and others, to the Turkish Government but the international laws precluded them from doing so.

NO OIL FOR ITALIANS

Recently the Turkish authorities at Constantinople in accordance with the Angora orders refused to supply oil and coal to the Italian steamers in Constantinople harbour and the Italian companies, there, protested against this step of the Turkish Government.

The "Morocco" and "Tunes" Governments have decided to enforce the sanctions against the Italy.

The Italian commission agents bought a large number of camels from Beyrut and the Syrian desert. The camels were at once sent to Eritrea from the Beyrut harbour. On coming to know this the Arab leaders protested and made a representation to the French Commissioner at Beyrut.

Eighty-four Egyptian doctors have recently reached Addis Ababa. Some of these doctors will be on the staff of H. M. the Emperor of Abyssinia.

Bhulabhai For Secunderabad Appeal?

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 7.

On behalf of four Hindu accused sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Sessions Judge, Secunderabad, on November 28 sequel to the Hindu-Muslim riots an appeal has been filed yesterday.

It is learnt that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has been engaged by the accused to appear on their behalf.

MILY. SCIENCE FOR B. A. DEGREE

Aliahabad 'Varsity Accepts Two Years' Optional Course

ALLAHABAD: Dec. 7.

The Academic and Executive Council of the Allahabad University have sanctioned a scheme introducing Military Science as an additional and optional subject in the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science Examinations of this University.

Accordingly a two years' course has been decided upon, for which only those who are members of the University Training Corps, are eligible. The successful candidates would be granted a certificate of proficiency in military Science.

A Provision Committee for the Courses and Studies in Military Science under the Faculty of Arts has been formed. The examination will consist of two papers and one practical test.—United Press.

Sanatanists To Consider Ambedkar's Move

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7.

The All-India Sanatan Dharma Conference will be held here during the coming "Arddha Kumbh"

The Maharaja of Darbhanga, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Dindayal Sharma of Punjab are expected to preside over the three different sittings of the Conference, which will discuss, among other things, the situation arising out of the move of Dr. Ambedkar to renounce the Hindu fold.—United Press.

Hon. Magistrate of Bombay Writes:—

Please send 12 dozen bottles of your Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets for our friends, The Hindustan Rubber Works, by V. P. P. at the following address.

The Hindustan Rubber Works,
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Agent for Ahmedabad: M/S S. K. GHOSE & Co., KAPASIA BAZAAR.

Count Ito Disqualified In Chief Event

Malone Saddles Two Winners At Mahaluxmi

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

Cricket mad enthusiasts lost all interest in the unofficial test after lunch and wended their way to Mahaluxmi where the attendance showed a decided improvement.

The sport was not thrilling but some sensational happenings, caused endless discussion. Count Ito who won the Windsor Plate, was disqualified for interference in the straight on the initiative of the Stewards. On technical grounds, the decision was quite correct. As the result stands however Le Mont Chevalier must be reckoned a lucky winner. The trouble arose in the middle of the straight where Count Ito in making his challenge barged into Abundance and Carnelian, who were also engaged in the struggle for the spoils. Burn was not to blame for the incident which was really due to Graham and himself making for the same opening simultaneously. It was one of those unfortunate accidents which must be associated with a risky sport.

Backers had their cups full to the brim when in the very next race Whatanight, the favourite broke through the tapes and bolted after dislodging her pilot Harding. Having come under the starter's orders people lost their money without getting a run.

It was a day of doubles for Jockeys Cook, Britt and Davison. Trainer Jim Malone saddled two winners.

1st Race: 2-15 p. m.
THE BORIVLI PLATE
(Division I).
Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Mr. Mahmood Beg Tabaqchali's ABABIL 7/11, Britt ... 1

Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's SHERIYAR 8/3, Cook 2

Mr. Abdul Hamid Mahomed Amin's JAWAD PASHA 8/3, Simmons 3

Mr. K. T. Sampat's BAHADUR AL IRAQ 8/4, Brace ... 4

Won by: Three Lengths, 1/2, Head.

Time: 1m. 51 3/5 seconds.

Tote: Rs. 58 for win; and Rs. 25, Rs. 24 and Rs. 61 for places.

Not Run: Maneck.

Favourite: Bahadur Al Iraq.

2nd Race: 2-45 p. m.
THE BORIVLI PLATE
(Division II).
Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAMLUK AL IRAQ 8-7 Cook 1

Mr. Fahad Rummah's WATCHMAKER II 8-8 Burn 2

Mr. Syed Mehdi's UP-TO-DATE 8-10 Simmons 3

Mr. Ebrahim Noomair's GHOJ AL SA'AD 7-11 cd. 7-12 Davison 4

Won by 1-1|4 lengths, 3|4 length and 3|4 length.

Time:—1min. 52-2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 18 for win, and Rs. 15; Rs. 25 and Rs. 46 for places.

Not Run:—Kannan, Quality, Al Muqbil, Kananah.

Favourite.—Mamluk al Iraq.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

3rd Race: 3-15 p. m.
THE MARINE LINES PLATE
(Division II).
Distance—1 mile. 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I and II.

Dr. S. K. Pillay's POPPY DAY 7-9 Whittle 1

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SHOGAT AZIZ 8-11 Munro 2

Mr. C. Temoolji's HAZIMA 9-3 Britt 3

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's ALMAS 8-7 Cook 4

Won by short head, 1-1|2 length and 1 length.

Time.— 2min. 7-3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 189 for win and Rs. 56; Rs. 25 and 27 for places.

All ran.

Favourite.—Almas.

Winner trained by owner.

4th Race: 3-45 p. m.
THE HURSTWOOD PLATE
Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Diamond's GREEK GLEN 8-6, Davison 1

Mr. Eve's BEDSOCKS 8-10, Brace (Dead Heat) with

Mrs. M. Clarke's DALYMOUNT PARK 8-8, Forsyth 2

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Myron 7-13, Cook 4

All ran.

Won by short head, dead heat, short head.

Time: 1min. 53-2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 46 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 13 on Bedsocks and Rs. 21 on Dalymount Park for places.

Winner trained by J.E. Malone.

5th Race: 4-15 p. m.
THE SOUTHFIELDS PLATE
Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BOLD BANDIT 7-10. Graham 1

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's CASANOVA 7-11, Burn 2

Mr. Roman's CHAPEI 7-10. Davison 3

Mr. P.D. Bolton's Essex Lad 9-4. Munro 4

Not run:—Running Sea 8-12 and Goblin 8-0.

Won by 2 lengths, short head. 1 length.

Time: 1min. 29-3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 68 for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 16 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by E.S. Godfrey.

6th Race: 4-45 p. m.
THE WINDSOR PLATE
Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Mr. P.D. Bolton's LE MONT CHEVALIER 7-10, Britt 1

Mr. Gem's GRECIAN ORB 7-10 (crd. 7-11), S. Black 2

Raja Dhanrajgir's RAPSONIA 8-1, Davison 3

Maharaj Madan Singh's Count Ito 9-4, Burn 4

Not run:—Myron 7-0.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 1-1|4 lengths, short head.

Time: 1min. 40-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 37 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 23 and Rs. 33 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

7th Race: 5-15 p. m.
THE ROUS HANDICAP
Distance—5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mrs. L. Musry's TELLER 8-8, Davison 1

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's FEZZIWIG 9-0, Cook .. 2

Mr. Kelso's MAGNITUDE 7-11, Vatard 3

Messrs. B.M. Goculdas and T. G. Khattau's Mananna 8-5, Little 4

Not run:—Kilfinane 8-7.

First tote paid Rs. 59 for win; Rs. 24, Rs. 27 and Rs. 69 for places.

Winner trained by J.E. Malone.

8th Race: 5-45 p. m.
THE MARINE LINES PLATE
(Division I).
Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Aziz Mahomed's SAMRA LAYALI 8-8, Cook 1

Mr. D.D. Chawan's BUSHBOOS 8-3, Selby 2

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's JAHAN ARA 7-11, J. O'Neale .. 4

Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Karam Allah 9-4, Britt 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 54 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 41 and Rs. 37 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomed Jamoor.

AHRAR LEADER ARRESTED

Sequel To Alleged Breach Of Ban On Entry Into Quadian

LAHORE: Dec. 6.

Information has reached here that Syed Attaullah Shah Bukhari, a prominent Ahrar leader, has been arrested at Batala in the Gurdaspur district under Section 3 of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act, while proceeding with a large number of Ahraris from Amritsar to hold Juma prayers in contravention of the District Magistrate's order banning their entry within four miles of Quadian, the headquarters of the Ahmediyas, in view of the tension now prevailing between the two sections of Muslims, viz: Ahraris and the Ahmediyas. This was an upshot of the challenge for the "ordeal of prayer" given by the Ahmediyas.

Mr. Bukhari was produced before the Magistrate, who wanted to release him on a bail of Rs. 10,000, which he refused to furnish. Consequently he was sent to the lock-up.

Notices under the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act have been served on a number of Ahrar leaders, prohibiting their entry into Quadian.—United Press.

PLIGHT OF MATAR PEASANTS

Local Leaders Demand Investigation Before Collection Of Revenue

BARODA: Dec. 7.

A report from Matar Taluka states that the condition of peasants of the taluka is very precarious due to failure of crops.

Two prominent persons of the locality have addressed a letter to the Collector of the District urging him to investigate the real condition of the peasants before beginning the collection of revenues.—United Press.

M. C. C. Declare 1st Innings

(SPECIAL CABLE).

SYDNEY: Dec. 7.

In the match between M.C.C. and the Australian XI, which commenced yesterday, M.C.C. declared their first innings closed at 411 runs for 9 wickets (Hardstaff not-out with 230, including twenty four's). He was batting for six and a half hours with glorious driving as a feature of his play.

In bowling analysis Ebeling took 5 wickets for 101 runs.

The Australians made 209 runs for 8 wickets (Marks 64) at the close of the play.

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INDIANS DEFEATED

(Continued from Page 48).

F. Bryant c Navle, b Amarsingh 23
R. Morrisby (not out) 2
Extras 4

Total (for 1 wkt.) 59

Fall of Wickets:—1 for 57.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nissar	4.1	0	18	0
Amarsingh	6	0	26	1
Mubarak Ali	3	0	11	0

15 MILES FAST CYCLE RACE ON DECEMBER 22

Bombay Amateur Athletic Club Event Open To All Comers

The B. A. A. C. is holding a 15 Miles Fast Cycling Race, on Sunday December 22nd at 6-30 A. M., commencing from the Panday Sanatorium-Colaba. This event is open to all comers from any part of India.

The Route for the race will be as follows:—

Starting from the Panday Sanatorium-Colaba, pass Wodehouse Bridge, along Queens Road, Hughes Road, Cumballa Hill, Warden Road, down the Battery, Hornby Vellard, upto Congress Exhibition Ground and back the same way, via Hughes Road and Queens Road, upto Band-Stand, take one round of the Oval, and finish opposite the Band-Stand.

The Entrance Fee for the B. A. A. C. members is Rs. 1/- and for non-members Rs. 2/-. Cups will be awarded to the first Four home, provided the entries are fifteen or more than fifteen. Skill prizes will be awarded at the discretion of the management.

Entries will close on Wednesday December, 18th, at 8 P. M., and they may be sent to the Hon. Gen. Secretary, the B. A. A. C., Wilson Building, Vincent Road, Dadar, Bombay from whom further particulars can be obtained.

The Race shall be open to Amateur Cyclists only, who shall if required to do so furnish proof of their status.

Competitors shall wear recognised Athletic Clothing. They will be supplied with two numbers which shall be affixed to the chest and back.

Copetitors shall run the Race at their own personal risk. Under no circumstances will the Management hold itself responsible for any injury sustained by a Competitor during the Race.

Pacing and Coaching will not be allowed.

The decision of the Management and Judges on all points, whether covered by these Rules or not shall be final.

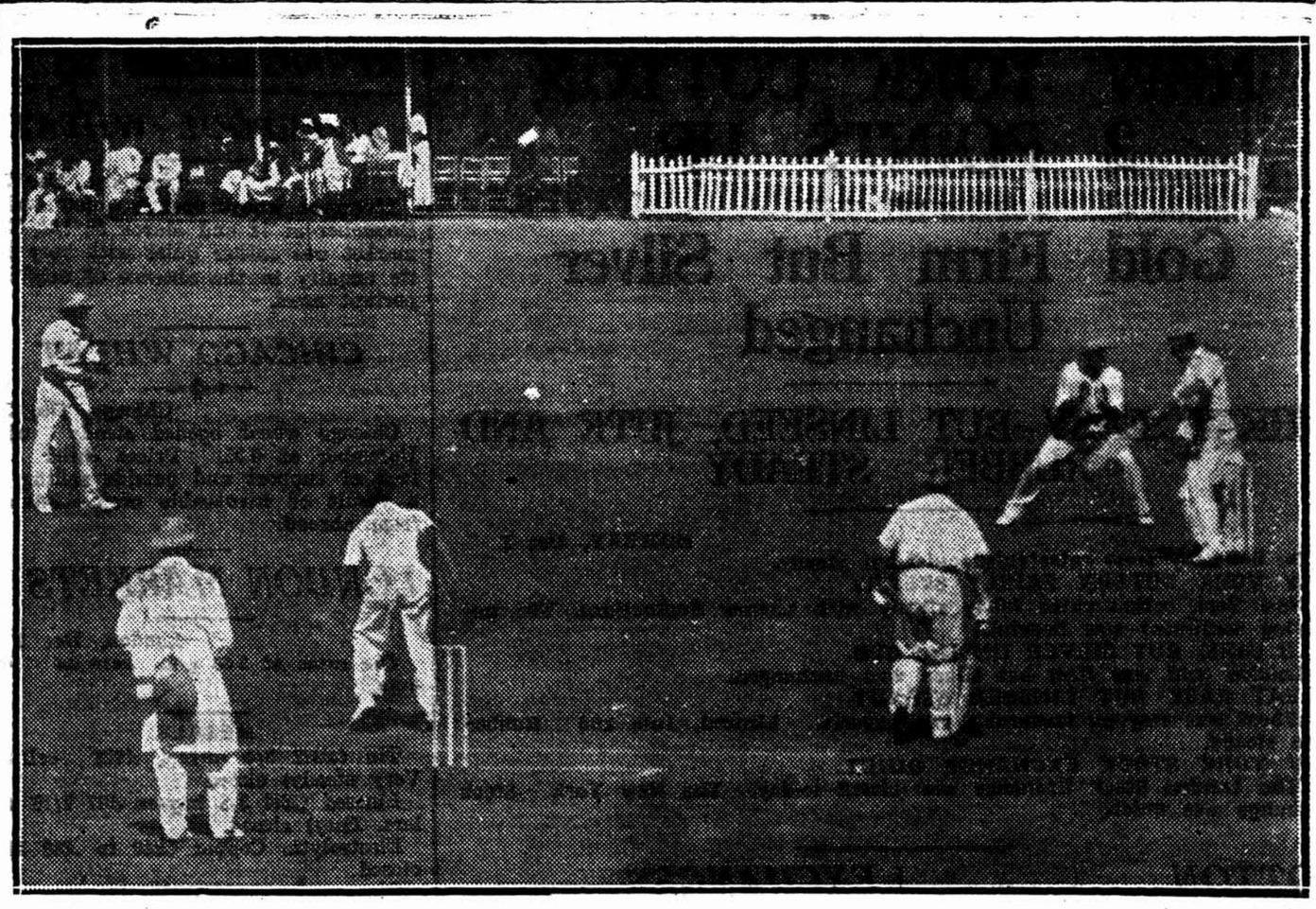
All the Competitors shall be present at the Panday Sanatorium before 6-15 A.M. The start will be given from the same place at 6-30 A.M. sharp.

Prizes will be distributed at the spot on the completion of the Race.

DEFINITION OF AN AMATEUR

The general definition excludes any person who enters a competition for money, accepts a monetary prize, sells or pawns his prizes, issues or accepts a challenge for money, wagers money on a contest in which he himself competes, accepts a free membership or reward for becoming or continuing a member of an athletic institution.

A number of resolutions touching upon the grievances of Estate Ryots, the indifferent attitude of the zamindars towards the ryots and the ways and means of ameliorating the condition of the ryots, with request to Government to intervene in grave cases of injustice were passed at two conferences of the



Ryder, the Australian skipper who scored a century, in action against the Indians.

BURY THE DEAD PAST

Let Arbitrator Proceed With His Mission, Says Subhas Bose

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose has sent for publication the following statement in connection with the special general meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held on November 16 last:-

"I have been pained by the action of the members of the "majority" party in resiging from the Executive and abstaining from the general meeting of the B.P.C.C. If it implies want of confidence in me, then it is I who should have resigned and not they. As a matter of fact, after I sailed for Europe, I wrote to the Secretary, B.P.C.C. offering to resign if there was objection in any quarter to having an absentee President and I was informed in reply that the B.B.C.C. wanted me to continue in office.

BURY THE DEAD PAST

I sincerely regard that the members of the "majority" party have been unable to rise to the height of magnanimity I had expected of them. I have suffered as much as they have as a result of past feuds. But to-day there is not a trace of ill-feeling or bitterness left in my mind against my former political opponents. On the contrary, standing in the invisible presence of two of our departed leaders and witnessing the increasing demoralisation in the public life of Bengal, I feel that the least we can do is to bury the dead past and proceed to build a new future on the basis of mutual toleration, respect and love.

It has been asserted that the trouble is chiefly due to the fact that there is no leader available who can give a "live" programme to the province. To this, I can only reply that Bengal is not the only province which is suffering from want of such a leader. Indian politics to-day is drifting without a bold and definite lead. But that is no reason why we should start quarrelling over unimportant issues.

In the present circumstances, the proper procedure would be for the arbitrator to proceed with his mission.—United Press.

Three American delegates to the Five Power Naval Conference which opens in London on Monday, Mr. Norman Davis, Mr. William Phillips and Admiral Stanley, landed at Southampton on Friday.

G. Von Metaxa (left) and Count Baworowski, the Austrian tennis players who arrived by the M. V. "Victoria". They will proceed to Calcutta to participate in the Eastern India Tennis Championships.

DON'T MISS

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in

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NEW YORK COTTON 2 POINTS UP

Gold Firm But Silver Unchanged

WHEAT EASY BUT LINSEED, JUTE AND RUBBER STEADY

BOMBAY, Dec 7

On Saturday cross rates ruled quiet but steady.

NEW YORK COTTON FAIRLY STEADY

New York cotton ruled fairly steady with narrow fluctuations. The underlying sentiment was hopeful.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

London gold was firm but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT EASY BUT LINSEED STEADY

Wheat was easy on favourable crop reports. Linseed, Jute and Rubber were steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1936.)

New York, Dec 7

Previous closing	11.56
To-day's opening	11.54
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	11.58
Difference	+02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Dec 7

Previous closing	6.44
To-day's opening	6.43
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	6.42
Difference	—02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 225

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 7

With nothing important transpiring the market showed very little activity with traders generally holding back awaiting developments in Washington. However, the underlying sentiment continued hopeful and prices showed a fairly steady tendency.

Trading in March started at 11.54 i.e. 2 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and hedge selling but later the market rallied on scattered trade and foreign buying under the influence of which March rose and closed at 11.58 with a rise of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 7

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (11.77/11.75) 11.77/11.77
March (11.56/11.55) 11.55/11.54
May (11.47/11.47) 11.47/11.45

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 7

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m.

American January (6.46) 6.44
American March (6.43) 6.42
Egyptian January (9.43) 9.47
Egyptian March (9.07) 9.12

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 7

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved around Rs. 224-12 and Rs. 225-8 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 225-4 with New York closing futures 2 points up.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 7

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 7

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 55 3/4) dol 54 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 3/8) dol 27 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 47 5/8) dol 47 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 111) unquoted.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec 7

Previous closing	4.92 5/8
To-day's opening	4.92 3/4
To-day's closing	4.92 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec 7

Previous closing	4.92 3/4
To-day's opening	4.92 7/16
To-day's closing	4.92 11/16
Difference	—.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, Dec 7

Previous closing	74.56
To-day's opening	74.53
To-day's closing	74.54
Difference	—.02

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 7

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92 7/16 and then rose to 4.92 13/16, thereafter declining to 4.92 11/16.

Franc opened at 74.53 and then rose to 74.57 subsequently easing to 74.54.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 7

The market was quietly steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 3/16d.	29 3/16d.
Forward	28 13/16d.	28 13/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 7

Gold per ounce (£7-1-0) £7-1-1 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec 7

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Dec 7
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.64 3/8) 5.62 3/4
New York on Bombay (37.30) 37.25
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 5/8) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan (61.00) unquoted.
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 9/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec 7

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65, 65/2 and 65/5. In the absence of any encouraging advices from outside the market here lacked interest and movements in consequence were small and indecisive. Prices closed steady at Rs. 64/14, 65 and 65/3.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15, 34/15 and 34/14/9. The market was slightly more active on improved buying following steadier cables from abroad and prices showed an upward tendency and closed steady at Rs. 34/14/6, 34/14/6 and 34/14/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 7

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 72 and March 68 7/8. The market was rather quiet with very little enquiry in the absence of any important news.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 7

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.95. Prices eased on lack of support and outside selling as a result of favourable crop advices from abroad.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 7

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£222 3/4 buyers £223 sellers. Very steady) closed
Linseed (£17 3/8 buyers £17 7/16 sellers. Easy) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£40 to £40 1/4) closed
Glasgow Iron (£74) closed

SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Dec 7

The following cable information was received at night from London:

"America bought. Speculators bought and sold. China sold. Market quietly steady.

JUTE.

New crop December January (£20 3/8 paid and sellers) £20 9/16 sellers
Dunlop December (£24) £24
Lightning December (£22) £22

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2

RUBBER.

Spot (6 3/8 paid and value) 6 5/16 paid and buyer
January March (6 7/16 paid and value) 6 3/8 paid and buyer

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay January December (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta January December (£12 sellers) £12 1/16 selers
Linseed La Plata December (£9 7/8 sellers) £9 15/16 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal December (£13 1/16 sellers) £13 3/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Dec 7

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 0 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 15 9
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	6 15 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 0 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 0 0
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 0 0
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 0 3

BANK OF ENGLAND

High Record Of Deposits

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 7

MONEY MARKET: Various features of interest prevailed during the week

The Government's big loan operations absorbed a part of markets resources but borrowers continued to obtain supplies cheaply.

The average rate of discount on treasury bill allotment despite foreign competition made further sharp upward movement.

The Bank of England bought gold valued at about £837,000 which brought the amount of gold held to nearly 200 million sterling and the monthly clearing bank statement revealed another high record of deposits at £2,039 millions.

Wall Street opened steady but traders were cautious.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 7

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 10 6
Wheat May	4 10 0
Linseed May	7 0 0

The tone was steady.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Dec 7

Merinos are 5 to 10 per cent, cross breds 7 1/2 per cent and others 10 per cent higher compared with last series.

Greasy lower (0-6 1/2) 0-6 1/2
Greasy higher (1-5 1/2) 1-6 1/2
Scoured lower (0-10 1/2) 0-9 3/4
Scoured higher (2-2 1/2) 2-2 1/2

MAIL RUNNER KILLED

Alleged Crime By Armed Youngmen Near Kurpa Jungle

CALCUTTA: Dec. 7.

A mail runner was killed and a mail-bag containing covers, moneys and other articles, snatched away, says a message from Bankura.

It is stated that the mail-runner, while proceeding along the Taldangra Road with mail bags from the Bankura Post Office, was suddenly attacked by some armed young men, near the jungle of Kurpa.

The mail runner was killed on the spot and the miscreants took away everything they found.—United Press.

"Chronicle"

Congress Jubilee Number

TO BE PUBLISHED ON

Sunday, 29th December

In connection with the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress, the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Sunday, 29th December 1935, will be published as a Special Jubilee Number.

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BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Following a small rise of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 224/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 225 on scattered buying Later on there was some long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 224/2. At this level the market was steady and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 224/8.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 224/12. The Bureau report will be out on Monday and there was utter absence of any fresh business. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 224/8
Oomra D/J Rs. 206/4
Oomra March Rs. 203/8
Bengal D/J Rs. 151/8
Bengal March Rs. 151

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Dec 7

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG
M G				
Bengal U P	...	168	164	161
Punjab	...	168	164	161
Rajputana	...	...	...	...
Oomra No. 3	224	220	216	212
C P No. 1	237	233	229	225
C P No. 2	230	226	222	218
Broach No. 2	...	...	...	...
Punjab-Ame	...	...	...	...

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 7.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Dec May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec 1936
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 272 1/8
Banks selling T T 270 1/8
Banks buying T T 267 3/8
PARIS
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAVA
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAPAN
Banks selling T T 77 1/4
Banks buying T T 77
HONGKONG
Banks selling D D 91
SHANGHAI
Banks selling D D 81 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/4
Banks selling D D 54 1/8
BERLIN
Banks selling D D 90 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.92 1/2 6th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/4 1/2 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2 7th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 7th inst.
Java/London 7.21 1/2 7th inst.
London/Paris 74.56 6th inst.
London/Belgium 29.24 1/2 6th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.18 6th inst.
London/Berlin 12.21 6th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 6th inst.
London/New York 4.92 3/4 6th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.25 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-11 1/2 5th inst. £7-1-0 6th inst.

Silver London Ready 29 3/16 5th inst. 29 3/16 6th inst.
Silver London Forward 28 13 16 5th inst. 28 13/16 6th inst.
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 5th inst. 65 5/8 6th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 5th inst. 11/16 per cent 6th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 5th inst. 3/4 per cent 6th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 224 1/2; Highest 225 3/4; Lowest 224; Closing 225.
Oomra D/J. Op. 206 1/4; Highest 207 1/2; Lowest 206 1/4; Closing 207
Oomra March Op. 203 1/2; Highest 204 1/2; Lowest 203 1/2; Closing 203 3/4
Bengal D/J. Op. 151 1/2; Highest 152; Lowest 151 1/4; Closing 151 1/4.
Bengal March Op. 150 1/2; Highest 151 1/4 Lowest 150 1/2; Closing 150 3/4
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 18
TejiMandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-35) Rs. 6 1/4

Professional Unloading In Shares

TATA POWERS AND STEELS EASY

Narrow Market With A Limited Turnover

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

The local Stock Exchange was open for one hour to-day and during this small session there was professional unloading in Tata Power and Tata Steel shares.

There was a marked absence of any support and under narrow trading session prices ruled easy. Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 592|8 and declined to Rs. 582|8 while Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 147|12.

Cotton mill and Cement sections were quiet. Tata Power shares eased off to Rs. 1567|8 and Bombay Dyeing closed at Rs. 737|8.

In view of Holidays there is no disposition to operate and holders are getting tired. The main trend of prices is downward and we think it advisable to sell on all rallies.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Dec. 7.

100	Ahm Advance	302 8
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	737 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	205 0
100	Central	258 2
100	Colaba	140 10
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	125 0
100	Gokak	171 14
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	66 4
100	Khatau	78 2
100	Kohinoor	203 12
250	Laxmi	667 8
100	Madhavji	6 12
	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	905 0
250	Model	49 8
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	125 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35
1000	Sholapur	2400
50	Simplex	70 0
100	Swadeshi	155 10
100	Swan	107 8
25	Tata	8 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Century 207 206 205
Bom. Dyeing 745 741 737/8
Kohinoor 205 203
Central India 260 258/2
New Great 125
Simplex 70
Swadeshi 156 155/10
Bundi 36/4 36 35/14
I. Cement 462 461 460
Punjab 25/10 25/8
Shahabad 473
Andhra 1661 1657 1655
Tata Hydro 170 169/6
Tata Power 1578 1576 1577 1573 1575 1571
Tram Ord. 150
T. Steel Dfd. 590 591 583 585 582/8
T. Steel Ord. 149 149/4 147/12 148 147/12
Tata Steel 2nd Prf 163/8 163
Bellapur 167 168/12
B. Steam 284
B. Burma 407 400 398/12

500	Vishnu	1300 0
1000	Western	750 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	104 8
25-50	Central	37 10
500	Imperial	1577 8
125-500	Im. Con.	385
50-100	India	126 12
100	Reserve Bank	132 8
5	Union	5-9-0
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	35 14
70	Gwalior	125 0
160	Indian	460 0
100	Katni Def.	2170 0
100	Katni Ord.	375 0
75	Okha	251 4
10	Punjab	25 8
100	Shahabad	473 12
70	United	126 0
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	12
15-75	New India	44 8
200	Oriental	4700 0

SHARES TENDERED

Out of a total of 46765 shares for delivery in December settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Andhra	136
Alcock	325
Bundi	10830
Belapur	925
Bombay Burma	392
Bombay Steamer	386
Bombay Telephone	1520
Century	455
Colaba	685
Dyeing	520
Gokak	330
Indian Cement	781
Ind Bleaching	215
Kohinoor	704
Katni Cement	545
New Great	195
Nagpur	452
Punjab Cement	4670
Premier Const	2125
Shivrajpur	1300
Swadeshi	415
Simplex	360
Shahabad	254
Tata Steel Ord	9195
Tata Steel Defd	2466
Tata Hydro	2315
Tata Power	702
Tram	3565

10-100	Vulcan	7 3
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	N155 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1655 0
10	Ajmer	13 0
50	Bombay Tram	150 5
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 8
100	Karachi	223 12
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	169 6
1000	Tata Power	1571 4
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	907 8
100	Amr. Patty	119 12
100	C. Province	93 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	75 0
100	Mandra Bhon	97 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	96 8
500	Tapty Valley	772 8
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	32 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	582 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	147 12
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	200 0
50	Belapur Sugar	168 12
250	Bombay Steam	284 6
125	Bombay Burma	398 12
50	Bombay Burma Cont	133 12
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3 5
50	Bombay Telephone	109 8
100	Indian Bleaching	104 6
100	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind Radio Ord.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	575 0
15	Scindia	15 2
30	Premier Construction	73 12
25	Tata Oil	17 12
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1422 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	287 8
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	84 8
5	p.c. Central India	526 4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c Katni 2nd	141 4
7-1|2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	149 6
7-1|2	p.c. Tata Power	1500 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163 0
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 7.

3 1/2 per cent G P N 96/13
3 per cent 1941 103/6
3 per cent 1951/54 101/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 105/14
4 per cent 1943 108/6
4 per cent 1960/70 111/1
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116
5 per cent 1939/44 109/6
5 per cent 1940/43 110/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/13

TAX-FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 121
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 105/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 104/12
5 per cent M Deb 1939 114/8
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 127/8
6 per cent K P T 1936 127/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/10 and improved to Rs. 96/13/6.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Dec. 6.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 86 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59 106
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53 108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55 114 1/2
4 -/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47 114
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38 102 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans New 3/4 Prem.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 86 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 3/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 7.

The local silver market was quiet with scattered selling and in the absence of any demand prices ruled quiet. The gold market was fairly steady. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 1.2 1/2

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	65	0	0
Magsar delivery	65	1	6
Posh deliver	65	4	6
Ready gold	34	15	0
Magsar deliver	34	14	9
Posh delivery	34	14	4

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Dec. 6.

December	65.84+03
March	65.20—10
May	65.60+40

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Predict ASTROLOGICAL HALL, "SHARMA BHUWAN" (C. Block), Kathlal: via Nadiad, (India); B.B.C.I. Rly.

India Skittled Out For 163 Again

"Aussies" Win By Nine Wickets

Score 59 For One In Second Innings

SCORES:

Indians 1st Innings	*163*
Australians 1st Innings	*268*
Indians 2nd Innings	*163*
Australians 2nd Innings (for 1 wkt.)	*59*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The hopes of a recovery by the Indian team which had soared high last evening when Amarnath and Nayudu played the Australian bowlers cautiously but confidently, were shattered to-day, the home team suffering another collapse after the dismissal of the two players.

The Australian bowlers played havoc with the leather and skittled out the whole side for 163—the same total as in the first innings.

With 59 runs to win the match, the Australians opened with Wendell Bill and Bryant. The pair took the score to 57 when Bryant was out. Morrisby joined Wendell Bill and with two singles passed the Indian total, winning the match by 9 wickets.

Immense interest was taken in to-day's play since the game had veered round so dramatically.

Amarnath and C. K. Nayudu who had played a sedate innings on Friday evening, redeemed the dismal failure of the Indian batting on the first day. Leather was in charge of the attack, only a leg-bye being conceded off him. The pitch appeared to be wearing badly and Ironmonger who operated from the Gymkhana end got rid of Amarnath without any addition to his overnight score. Hendry brought off a one-handed catch in the slips from a delivery which kept low (83—3—41)

Lall Singh who joined Nayudu just got his bat to a spinning one from Ironmonger for 2. As the pitch was tricky, Nayudu proferred some advice to Lall Singh, who immediately became restrained. The Sikh changed his bat when facing Leather.

Aussie Fielding Superb

The Australian fielding was very keen and the scoring slackened appreciably. Nayudu hooked Ironmonger to leg for two and sent up 90 on board. To the bowling of the brainy left-hander was placed an offside field close in, and the ball was frequently finding the edges of the bat. Lall Singh was extremely uncomfortable against the veteran.

Nayudu stepped across to Leather and pulled him for three to the on, the score creeping to the hundred mark.

A late shot through the slips followed by a single gave Nayudu three more runs. Lall Singh was stone walling but in playing forward gave a catch with no fielder near enough to hold him.

Nayudu was out in Leather's next over when he got his leg in front of one which he had attempted to drive. The Australian fast bowler had also claimed his wicket in the first innings. Nayudu had played patient subdued cricket for 70 minutes and had scored 27 runs (99—4—27).

Yuvaraj's Brief Career

The Yuvaraj was the next man in and turned Leather to the on for a single which sent up the century. The first 4 after a dull spell came from the bat of the Yuvaraj who stepped out and drove Ironmonger past extra cover. However, he had a brief career, for lifting the left hander he was brilliant caught by Morrisby at extra cover. (104—5—4).

Five wickets down for 104 was indeed a gloomy state of affairs for India. The bowling was giving nothing away. A fluky one through the slips by Lall Singh realised 3 runs and there was a sigh of relief that the deficit was now wiped off.

Amar Singh opened his score with a brace to leg and 110 was signalled. With a well timed drive through cover off Ironmonger four runs were added by Amar Singh.

Oxenham replaced Leather and Amar Singh got him away to the country for 2 and 1; another single off Lall Singh's bat sent up 120.

Was Amarsingh Out?

There was another of those incidents when Oxenham drew Amarsingh out of his crease, Ellis whipped the bails off and not knowing whether he was bowled or stumped Amarsingh was walking away when Umpire Bhappu recalled him. Ellis then appealed for stumping which was disallowed. The wicket-keeper was walking towards the umpire to explain when Ryder motioned him back.

The scoring was now subdued and both batsmen were digging themselves in. Morrisby was fielding brilliantly and was repeatedly cheered when he stopped some hot ones off Amarsingh's bat. Increasing the total by singles the pair carried it to 130 after 90 minutes' play this morning. Another of those brilliant strokes through cover by Amarsingh easily found the boundary after a short spell in the scoring. Ellis was very alert behind the stumps and was seeming rooting the stumps more than once even when the players were well planted inside the crease.

Quick Dismissals

Oxenham separated the batsmen by making a successful appeal for l.b.w. against Lallsingh which Umpire Bhappu upheld. (137-6-10).

Navle made a very brief stay being out l.b.w. to the last delivery of Oxenham in the same over. (137-7-0).

Amarsingh greeted Amir Elahi's arrival by lifting Ironmonger clean over the school tents for a glorious six and in attempting to repeat the dose, missed and was stumped by Ellis. (143-8-33).

Amir Elahi just managed to sneak a run when Mubarak Ali joined him at the wicket and carried on the good work to add 2 more. Amir Elahi was very restive at the wicket and he lifted a dangerous one into the safe hands of Wendell Bill. (146-9-2).

Innings Terminates

Nissar got 2 off Oxenham soon after his arrival and Mubarak Ali hoisted 150 by pulling Oxenham to the leg boundary. Five more runs were added by Mubarak Ali off Oxenham and Nissar sent up 160 with a fluky two. The innings came to a close when Nissar lifted Ironmonger into Bryant's hands in the long-field when the score board read 163.

Australians' 2nd Knock

All the tents were packed to its utmost capacity when play was resumed this afternoon.

Wendell Bill came out with Bryant to open the second innings of the Australians at 2 p.m. Nissar and Amarsingh took charge of the attack and the spectators were anxious to see some big hitting as the Australians had only 59 runs to collect to inflict a defeat. Unlike the All-India players, the opening pair quietly settled down to their task and sent up the first decade within 12 minutes of play.

Wendell Bill punished the bowling of Nissar by well-timed powerful drives on the off side and added 2 boundaries. A couple in the leg sent up the second decade. The gaps in the field gave the batsmen ample scope to steer the speed merchant of the All-India team and runs came in at a rapid pace.

Thirty was hoisted within 25 minutes and the Yuvaraj called Mubarak Ali to replace Amarsingh and sent the latter to take over from Nissar at the Bori Bunder end. Two runs to Wendell Bill and 4 in byes increased the total to 40 off Amarsingh.

Wendell Bill then cleverly steered Amarsingh through the gully the ball speeding to the boundary. Bryant brought the score to 49 by pulling Mubarak Ali in the country for 2 and with a late cut which yielded 3 runs.

Wendell Bill hoisted 50 by turning Amarsingh past the Yuvaraj for 2 and with a brace in the slips the score was now 54.

Bryant Dismissed

In the next over of Amarsingh Wendell Bill collected 3 runs and was unlucky to lose Bryant who was well-caught by Navle off Amarsingh when only 2 runs was needed to win. Morrisby the next man in added a single and another single off his bat saw the Indians beaten by nine wickets and one run.

INDIAN XI (2nd Innings)

Wazir Ali c Mair by Leather ..	4
Palia, l.b.w. b Oxenham	14
Amarnath c Hendry b Ironmonger	41
C. K. Nayudu l.b.w. b Leather	27
Lall Singh l.b.w. b Oxenham ..	10
Yuvaraj of Patiala c Morrisby b Ironmonger	5
Amarsingh st. Ellis b Ironmonger	33
Navle l.b.w. b Oxenham	0
Amir Elahi c Wendell Bill b Ironmonger	9
Mubarak Ali, not out	12
Nissar c Bryant b Ironmonger	6
Total	163

Fall of Wickets:—1 for 6; 2 for 47; 3 for 83; 4 for 99; 5 for 104; 6 for 137; 7 for 137; 8 for 143; 9 for 146; 10 for 163.

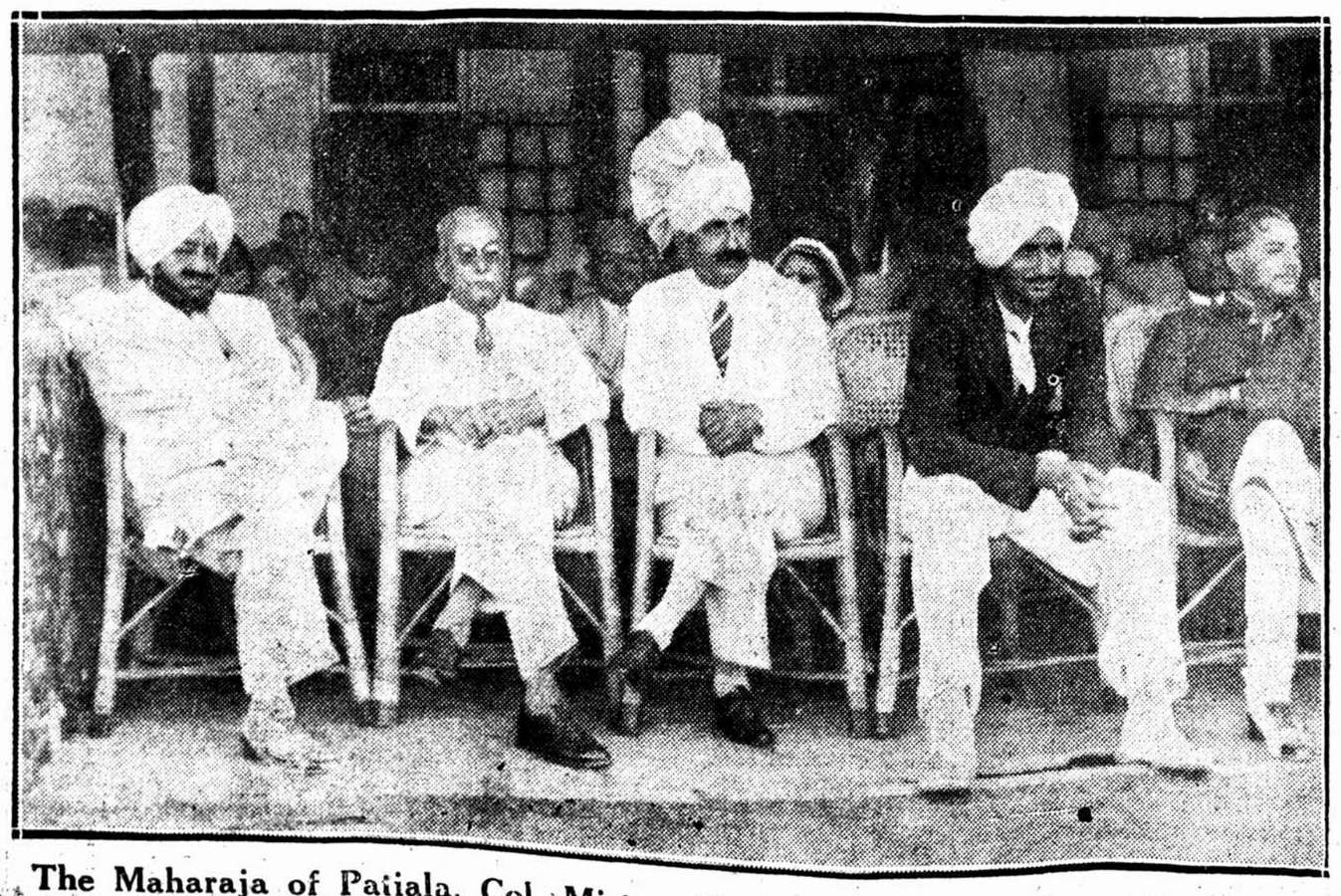
BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. Leather	13	4	25	2
H. L. Hendry	4	0	8	0
H. Ironmonger	21.5	2	70	5
Oxenham	13	3	37	3
J. Mair	2	0	14	0

AUSTRALIAN (2nd Innings.)

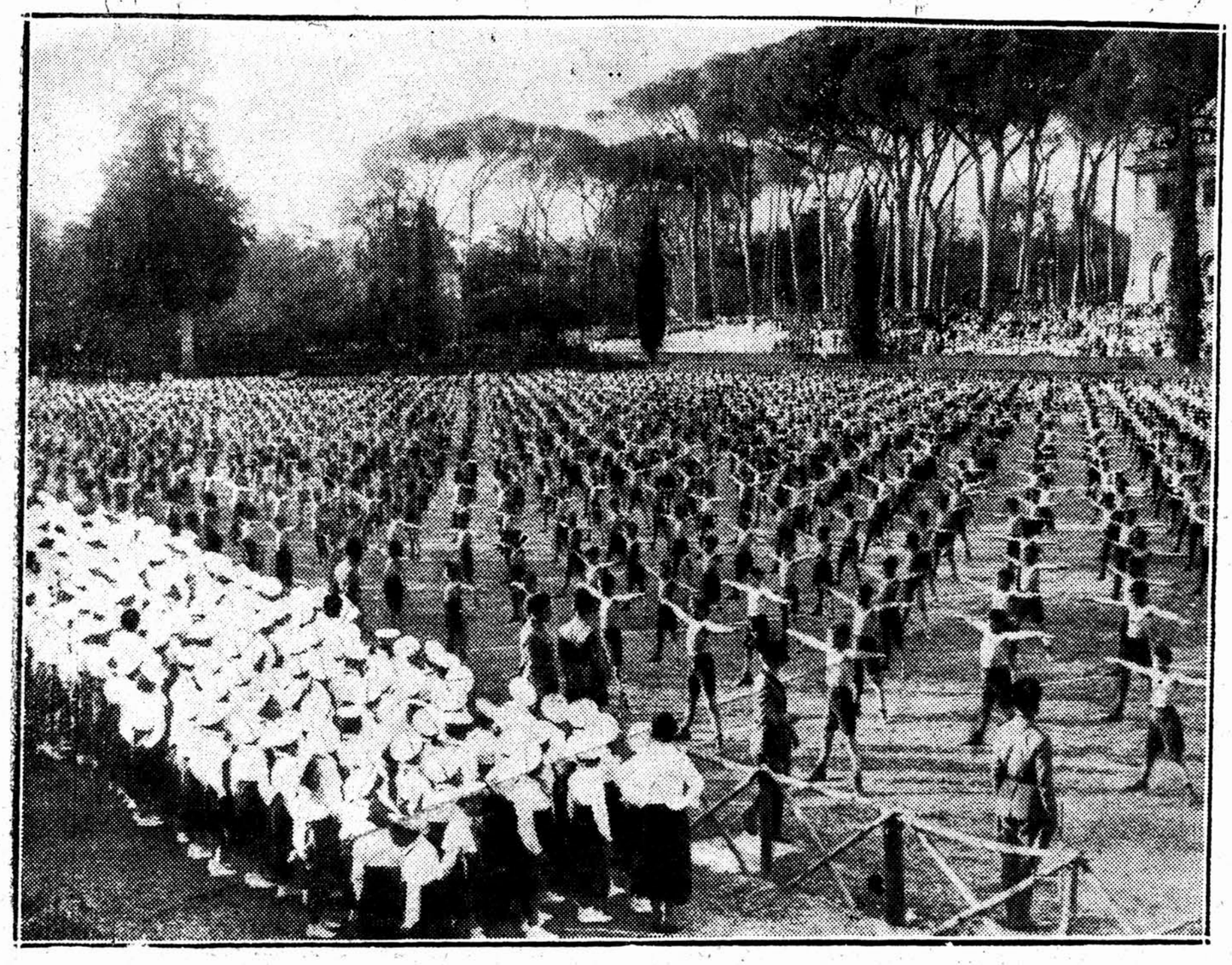
O. Wendell-Bill (not out) ... 30

(Continued on Page 45).



The Maharaja of Patiala, Col. Mistry, Sir Liyaqat Hayat Khan (Patiala Minister) and the Yuvaraj watching the cricket match at the Bombay Gymkhana.

MUSSOLINI INSPECTS JUVENILE ATHLETES



Italian school boys showing physical exercises before Premier Mussolini in the Campo Mussolini.

Mussolini speaking at the opening ceremony of the new site of the University of Rome.

World's youngest Ruler, King Peter of Yugoslavia (left), followed by his brother, Tomislav, leaving the mausoleum of their murdered father, King Alexander, at Oplenats (Yugoslavia), after memorial services.

Carlton B. Nichols (8-years) and Albert Miller (15-years), two Massachusetts youngsters who persistently refused to salute the U.S. flag, are seen being privately "lectured" to by a Harvard tutor. Miller was expelled, while Nichols' father was fined 25 dollars.

Dr. Gocbbels, (right) Nazi Minister of Propaganda, inaugurates in Berlin the new "Senate of German Culture."

Two British General Election Posters—Labourite and Baldwinite ("National Government.")

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Sunday, December 8, 1935

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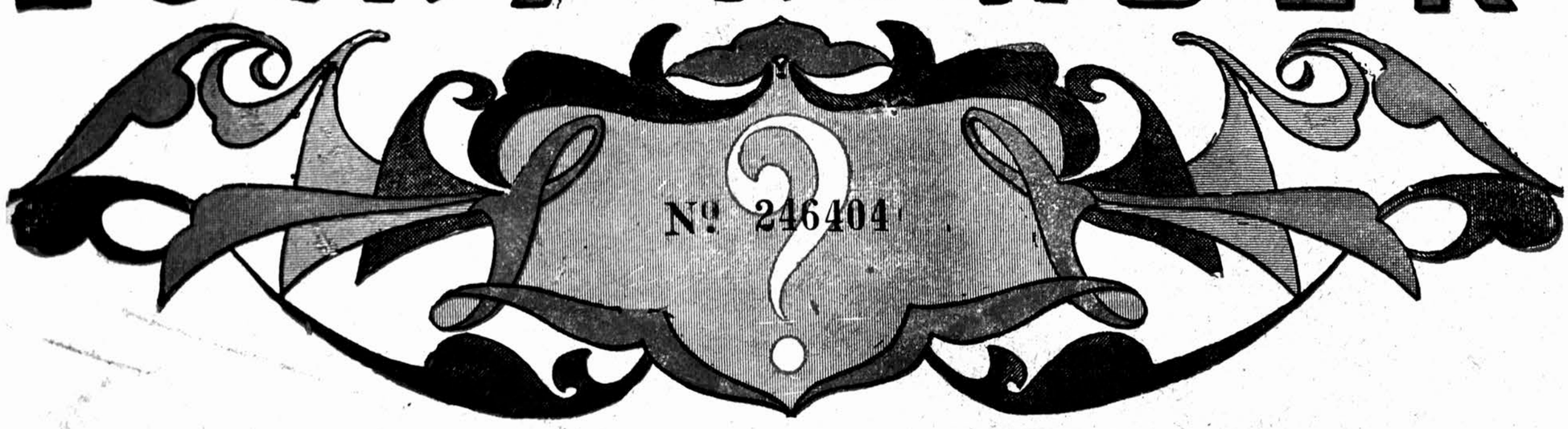

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(SUNDAY EDITION)

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